ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 29,084—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1893.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

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The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
HISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
INDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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O TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
SELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

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COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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12.	Our Lady of Lourdes	8½ do.	1	0	1	12
13.	Christ Crucified	8½ do.	1	9	2	8
14.	Angel	8½ do.	1	14	5	4
22.	Immaculate Conception	9½ do.	1	12	2	8

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* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18	0
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VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	"	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12	"
COQUETAS	" 3	8	"

Fresh Parcels also of

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 cases colored sarries.
2 " white nainsooks.
2 " tennis flannel.
5 " white drill.
2 bales colored blankets.
13 cases assorted soap.
9 casks patent boiler composition.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Ebrahim Fukirmomed—
1 case trays, ex s. s. Worsley Hall.
1 " drums, ex s. s. Rheinfel.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 typewriter, 1 paa rifle, and 1 concert flute.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Parson and Co.—

Ex s.s. Valetta.

P & Co. 60—1 case tweeds.
On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Kaderbhoy Savai—
2314 2883-84—2 cases white copper foils, ex s.s. Mirzapore.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Essabhoy—
2082 2881-82—2 cases white copper foils, ex s. s. Mirzapore.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall—
1256 2761-63—3 cases glycerine soap, ex "Arroya".
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Suilemanjee—
A S 401-500—100 bales old newspapers, ex s.s. Shannon.
A good opportunity for Photographers.
A quantity of Photographic kit, consisting of carte-de-visite camera, printing press, glass bath, measure glass, Madhaorao and Babajee's medicine solution negative.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 93. Frere Road, Mody Bay, the blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, lamps, glass and crockery, copper utensils, &c., the property of Mr Ezra Ashkai.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, above the Offices of Messrs Walter Nutter and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and cockery ware, one sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., handsome eight stops American Organ, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF J. AND R. TENNET'S BEER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Bajonjee Jamsetjee of Poona—

157 hogsheads of J. and R. Tennet's Beer, being the undelivered portion of his contract with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., dated the 27th September, 1892.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mooljee Caramsi.

15 bales each 250 Bags, A Twills, 44 by 26½.—2¼ lbs. Budge Budge.
On account and risk of Premjee Naron.
13 bales each 250 Bags A Twills, 44 by 26½—2¼ lbs. Budge Budge.
On account and risk of Mohunjee Naron.
13 bales each 250 Bags, A Twills, 44 by 26½—2¼ lbs. Budge Budge.
On account and risk of Cursondass Caramsi,
20 bales each 300 Light C Bags, 38 by 28, any Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's carriage workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate mahogany grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. E. WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Building, Fort, the office and household furniture belonging to the Bank, consisting of blackwood open carved furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by Thurston, a handsome marble gilt clock by Murray Fred and Fils, with pair of gilt marble vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, Madras cane matting, office tables, pigeon holes, punkhas, chairs, &c., also one very large iron safe by Chubb's.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the Municipal Commissioner's Notice, dated 27th April, the following amended Notice relating to Local Standards of WEIGHT and MEASURE is hereby given:—

A

The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (1) of Bombay Act III of 1888, to provide the following Local Standards of Weight in addition to those now in use.

4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers.
20 Sers.
40 Sers.

B

The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under the Act and Section of the Act above quoted, to substitute for the Phurra (dry) Measure containing 16 Pylees or 3145 cubic inches a Phurra (dry) Measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.

The Commissioner will consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 30th instant.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th June, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919,4920,4921,5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was former ly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

From J. LANGENBACH & SOHNE—

	1 doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE STILL	36	0	39	0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.				
Bodenheimer, 1886r	17	8	20	0
Moselblumchen, 1881r	20	8	23	0
Hochheimer, 1881r	23	8	26	0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r	29	8	32	8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—				
Winninger	20	0	23	0
Laubenheimer	20	0	23	0
Deidesheimer	20	0	23	0
Niersteiner	22	8	25	8
Bodenheimer	22	8	25	8
Hochheimer Berg	28	0	31	0

Apply to

BREUL & CO.,
28, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s
BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE CHOICEST VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

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AMERICAN GLADIOLUS...Rs. 5-0 doz. Rs. 35—100.
Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

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FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at " 1 8 "

Apply to
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CAWNPORE.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

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A NON-FORFEITING
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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,095
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	733
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	660xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,635
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Gocaldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	345
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	417½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	97
Bapty Brothers	8,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	130	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	„	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-2	„
Do. do. new	„	25	„
Australia do.	„	25-11	
Bombay do.	„	25-10	
English Sovereigns	„	16-4	
Do. Drazoes	„	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	„	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	
Five-Francs	„	221	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—A. J. Balfour (s), from Cardiff. On the 17th :—Henry Bolckow (s), from Busreh ; and Siam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Mobile (s), for Jeddah, &c ; Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool ; Clio (s), Hull ; Port Hunter (s), Antwerp and Dunkirk ; Alboin (s), Bankok, &c ; Kendal (s), Antwerp ; Wardha (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Calder (s), Hamburg. Yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered and the s. s. Tana, Calder, Clio, Mobile, Albani, and Satrunji left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Netherby Hall, Horsby Tower, Ramorehead, and Port Hunter left the dock on Saturday.

MONASTERY CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.—A General Meeting of the Monastery Children's League will be held in the Cathedral Boys School, on Thursday, June 22nd, at 5-30 p. m. The Archdeacon of Bombay will preside. All interested in the League are cordially invited to attend.

AN ACCIDENT TO A MECHANIC.—Mr. R. A. Williams, a mechanic at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, was yesterday removed to the European General Hospital, suffering from a wound on his head as well as from some internal injuries, caused by his having accidentally slipped from the step of a ladder, while putting up a clock at the Victoria Terminus Station. He is now being treated at the hospital.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Briscoe placed Mahomed Mooktyar and eight others before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with keeping a common gambling house and the rest with playing therein with dice and money. In consequence of certain information received Inspector Briscoe, together with Constable Good, went to a house, in Trimbuck Purushram Street, and arrested the accused in the act of gambling. Inspector Briscoe said that the first accused was a professional gambler, but he could not produce any previous conviction against him. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

GOA NEWS.—No sanction for the engagement of a staff for the new Meteorological Observatory, at Pangim, having been received, Professor Antonio Pereira Martin, has been put in charge of the establishment.—Mr. Antonio Ribeiro in charge of the light-house, at Aguada, has been suspended for fifteen days for not answering a call for help from a vessel in distress, and for failing to report the occurrence to the competent authorities.—Mr. Manoel Jose D'Mello who has been acting as Port Officer has been confirmed.—An increase of staff in the Abkari Department which will cost about Rs. 15,000 and may bring in about Rs. 2,000 is condemned by the press.—Further details of the disastrous accident in Durbath, by which the jetty gave way, put down the number of victims as six instead of two. The six bodies have been recovered.—Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, the deputy for Bardez, proposes to raise a loan for the completion of the Marmagoa Harbour Works.—There are persistent rumours that the contract with the British Government for Salt and Abkari will be renewed. The Government Council have decided to allow the toddy drawers to substitute new cocoanut-trees for old ones without extra charge, when the latter do not yield a satisfactory quantity.—Captain Napoleao Couto, a native of Goa, has been made Knight of the Order of Aviz.—There is a proposal to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of twenty-three persons who were killed in Margaum, on 21st September, 1890.—Mr. Christovao Ayres, the late deputy for Bardez, has been decorated with the Order of the Royal Crown.

NEW ENGINES AT THE KHANDEISH MILL.—A Julgaon correspondent writes :—The busy monotony of this place was yesterday morning broken in upon by the performance of the ceremony by Mr. Cadell, Assistant Collector, Eastern Khandeish, of the starting of new engines of the Khandeish Mill, in the presence of the large gathering of merchants, Government officials, and railway employes. The mill and the hall in which the gathering took place were decorated with banners, flower-pots, and plaintain trees. Mr. Dharamsey Sonderdass, senior partner of the agent's firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. who came here yesterday with the men of his Bombay firm, whilst thanking those present gave a history of the mill, which he said owed much to the facilities afforded by former Collectors—Messrs. Propert and Pollen. While acknowledging the good services rendered by the Civil Engineer Mr. Sukthanker and the Mechanical Engineer Mr. Bhiccagir respectively towards the erection of the building and the machinery works, he explained that the mill was wanting in the development of two important factors for its prosperity, *viz.*, good cotton and abundant supply of water. The former is being deteriorated in Khandeish by the production of waradi or short stapled cotton, although in former years Mr. Ashburner, former District Collector, tried his best to introduce in the district the cultivation of Hinganghat or long stapled variety. Unless the Government, therefore, would interfere and bring a sort of pressure to bear upon the ryots to cultivate good cotton the district would be quite eliminated from the market as a good cotton producting district. He asked Mr. Cadell as the Municipal President to provide a seperate water main for the mill as the water-supply from the Municipal tank was not so copious as would be necessary. Mr. Cadell then gave a suitable reply. He said that the subject of having the cultivation of good cotton seed in the Presidency was brought before the Government by Mr. H. E. M. James, late Commissioner, N. D., and that the proper arrangement would be made by them to prevent the cultivation of indigenous seed as the benefit to be derived by the cultivators in the end would be great although he knew for certain that such cultivation would be against their wishes. With respect to the provision of a separate water-main for the mill, the matter would have the best consideration of the Municipality when the subject was brought before them. After the customary distribution of floral presents, and *pan-supari* the ceremony terminated. Mr. Cadell distributed to the boys and girls of the Vernacular schools prizes of books purchased by Messrs Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

THE eighth annual general meeting of Messrs. Phillips and Company Limited, was held in the company's Fort premises, on Saturday, when Mr. E. R. Smethem occupied the chair.

The director's report and the audited accounts were adopted. The directors in their report said :

The directors have the pleasure to submit the 8th annual report and balance-sheet to the shareholders, which they trust will be found satisfactory. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including Rs. 577-4-10 brought forward from last year, amounts to Rs. 62,538-10-5. It will be observed that the year under report is a little more favourable than the previous one ; this has been chiefly effected by curtailment in working expenses. Keen competition and steady decline in the purchasing value of the rupee are factors which call forth great care and Judgement to carry on business successfully. It is proposed to divide the profits as follows :—Dividend at 7 per cent. Rs. 35,000 ; write-off goodwill, Rs. 13,500 ; write-off bad debts, Rs. 5,166 7-11 ; reserve fund, Rs. 5,091 7-3 ; depreciation of plant, Rs. 1,500—Total Rs. 60,257 15-2 ;—to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,280 11-3—grand total Rs. 62,538 10-5. The sum of Rs. 13,500 written off goodwill closes this account, and assuming that the same profit is made in the current year, nearly 3 per cent. more will be availy for dividend Reserve or Building Fund. On comparing the balance sheets for the last three years, the profits made indicate steady profitable business. The Reserve Fund will now stand at Rs. 20,000, including the sum to be added to it this year. The stock has been carefully taken and checked, all damaged goods being excluded. Premises and stock are fully insured in well-known offices. The dividend will be paid on and after July 1st. Shareholders who are not dealing with the Company are reminded that their support in purchasing their wants from the Company and their recommendation to friends would increase the prosperity of the Company as well as their own interests in enhancing dividends and increasing the value of their shares.

A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. D. Gostling was re-elected a director and Dr. Hojel was elected a director in place of Dr. Langley. The appointment of Mr. Smethem as a director in place of Mr. Chalk, was confirmed. Mr. H. Symons was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 350, out of which Rs. 100 should be paid to the Poona auditor Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji.

It was also resolved that salary for half the month should be paid as bonus to those who had been in the company's service during the year under report.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO MAHARAJAS AS TO A "GADI."

GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARJEE MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJEE MAHARAJ TIKAYAT VS. MADHOWDAS PREMJEE AND GOSWAMI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE GIRDHARJEE MAHARAJ.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff, a Wallabhacharyan Maharaj, held in veneration by the Vashunovs, for a declaration that, as representative of the shrine of Shri Nathji in the territories of the Rana of Oodeypore, he is absolutely entitled to a dewelling house in Mandvie Road ; that the defendant may be directed to convey the house to him ; that accounts may be taken of the rents and profits of the house, &c. Mr. Russell, with Mr. R. D. Settna, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the first defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the second defendant.

His lordship, at the close of the hearing, which occupied several days, was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the house and premises in dispute subject to the right of the first story during his life-time. His lordship found, among other things, that the plaintiff is the present owner and representative of the shrine of Shri Nathji so far as regarded the property claimed in this suit ; defendant to reside on the first storey that notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff had been deposed from his position of holder of the "gadi," and had been departed from Nathdwara, he was entitled to possession of the house claimed and to the rents and profits ; that the house had been validly bequeathed to the "gadi" of Shri Nathji ; and his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff. The plaintiff and the first defendant were to bear each his own costs of the suit. The second defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff his costs of the suit and to bear his own costs.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his decision, said : In this suit, which was brought in the first instance against the defendant Madhowdas Premjee, the plaintiff prays for a declaration that he as the owner and representative of the shrine or "gadi" of Shri Nathji in the territories of the Rana of Oodeypore, is absolutely entitled to a certain dwelling house situated in Bharbhoy Moholla on the Mandvie Road in the native town of Bombay. That the defendant may be directed to convey and make over the same to the plaintiff, and to do and execute all acts, deeds, and assurances necessary for completing and effectually vesting the same in the plaintiff. That accounts may be taken of the rents and profits of the said house since the death of one Custoor alias Navibai, on the 31st May 1873, and the defendant ordered to pay over the same to the plaintiff after deducting all necessary and proper outgoings, and that the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for. He also prays for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require. Madhowdas Premjee, by his written statement, denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed or any part thereof. He did not admit that the plaintiff is the present legal owner and representative of the "gadi" of Shri Nathji as alleged. He stated that there had been disputes and differences for years between the plaintiff and his son as to who is entitled to sit on the "gadi" and manage the property of Shri Nathji. That the plaintiff's said son had for many years sat on the "gadi" of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara and was in charge of and managed the property of the shrine and he submitted that the plaintiff's said son ought to have been made a party to the present suit. The defendant further said that, under the will of Bhanjee Bhimji, who died on or about the 22nd September 1864, and the will of the said Custoor alias Navibai, the plaintiff referred to, he had a right to reside in the house in question, in which he was then residing, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to eject him therefrom. That the net rents were, under the provisions of the said will, to be paid to the Shrine or "gadi" of Shri Nathji to be used for defraying the expenses of worship, and not to be appropriated for the personal benefit of any manager of the shrine or other person, and he submitted that, under the foregoing circumstances, this suit should be dismissed with costs. Pursuant to a Judge's order, the plaint was, on the 7th April 1892, amended, and the plaintiff's son was made a defendant. On the 15th July 1892, he declared at Nathdwara a written statement, which was filed on the 3rd August following. In it he said that he was the owner and representative of the gadi of Shri Nathji. That independently of the question of the ownership of the said "gadi," the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed. That ever since the year 1876 when the plaintiff was deposed from his position of Maharaja of Nathdwara by the authorities at Meywar and by the British Government, he has had nothing to do with the said "gadi" of Shri Nathji or with Shri Nathji, and he has not been since that date, nor was he then nor ever can be in a position to receive or to expend the rents of the premises as the representative of the "gadi." That the second defendant since the date aforesaid has been the "de facto" representative of the said "gadi," and in posession thereof, and also the "de jure," representative of such "gadi," and that the rents of the premises ought to be paid to him (the 2nd defendant) for the use of the said "gadi." He lastly said that, if the permises were made over to the plaintiff, the same would be wholly lost to the "gadi" of Shri Nathji and the trusts created by the will of the Bhanji Bhimji in favour of the "gadi" would be wholly defeated. The suit came on for hearing on the 28th March last, Mr. Russell, with another learned counsel appearing for the plaintiff, and the Advocate, General (the Hon'ble Mr. Lang), with others, appearing for both the defendants. The following issues were raised on behalf of both defendants :—(1.) Whether the plaintiff is the present owner and representative of the "gadi" of Shri Nathji ? (2.) If not, whether he is entitled to the house claimed in the plaint and the rents and profits thereof ? (3.) Whether having regard to the fact that the plaintiff has been deposed from his position of holder of the "gadi" and has been deported from Nathdwara, as in the written statement of the 2nd defendant alleged, he is entitled to possession of the house claimed and to the rents and profits thereof ? (4.) Whether the said house has been validly bequeathed to the "gadi" of Shri Nathji ? (5.) Whether, having regard to the circumstances in the written statement of the 2nd defendant alleged, the plaintiff has any claim to the said house or to the management thereof ? The following two issues were raised on behalf of the first defendant:—(6.) Whether under the terms of the wills in the plaint referred to, the first defendant has any legal right to reside in a portion of the said house as he is now doing ? (7.) Whether, if he has not, the plaintiff has any right to eject him ? And the following issue was raised at the request of the plaintiff :—(8.) Whether issue one is not "res judicata ?" The conflicting claims of the plaintiff and of his son the second defendant to property belonging to the Shrine and "gadi" of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara, but situate outside the territory of the Rana of Udeypoor, have been considered and decided by the High Court of Bombay in two suits, in which the plaintiff and his son were parties. The first suit, suit 218 of 1878, was brought on the Original Side of this Court by the present plaintiff's son (the present 2nd defendant) against his father, and he alleged in his plaint that he was high priest of the shrine of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara and was entitled to all the property dedicated to the shrine, and he prayed that he might be declared entitled to all the monies and moveable property of his firm of Navvitdas Purshotumdas in the town of Bombay, and that the then defendant might be directed to pay the same to him. In para. 5 of the plaint, it was stated that up to the year 1876, the then defendant was the high priest of the shrine and the manager of all its property; that on the 8th May 1876 the defendant, in consequence of misconduct in his office, was deposed and deported from Nathdwara by order of the Political Agent of Meywar and the Rana of Oodeypore, that the plaintiff, his son, was thereupon placed on the "gadi" as high priest, that he had taken possession of the shrine and had ever since been recognised by the Vaishnava sect as their high priest. On the day the plaint in that suit was presented on the 22nd April 1878, a rule "nisi" for an injunction and receiver was obtained. Very numerous and voluminous affidavits were filed on both sides, and the whole history of the shrine, from its foundation during the reign of the Emperor Aurungzebe, was fully set forth. The plaintiff in that suit had ample time to produce all documents relevant to his case, and affidavits in reply were made on his behalf by the prime minister and by several of the members of the Privy Council of the Oodeypore Durbar, and by others, and copies of translations of grants by former Ranas of Oodeypore and of other documents were annexed to some of such affidavits. It was stated in the affidavits that the annual revenue of the shrine from the rents of villages, the offerings of the faithful in the various parts of Rajputana, and in India, and from other sources, exceeded seven lakhs of rupees. On the 5th December 1878 cause was shown against the rule before Bayley J., and the arguments extended over nine days. Counsel stated that the suit presented questions which had never previously come before a court in India. The court, on the 29th April 1879, gave its decision, and held that the plaintiff, having brought his suit in the high court to recover property situated in Bombay, must take the law as he found it there, and that whatever might be his rights as to property situated within the territories of Oodeypoor, he must, before he could oust the defendant from the possession of property in Bombay by means of the then present suit, show that according to the principles of law on equity administered in this court, he had a better title thereto than the defendant. That, if the deposition was to be regarded as an act of State no case had been cited to show that an act of State could be the ground work of such an action in an English court of law or equity. That such deposition could not be looked at, or as at all analogous to a foreign judgment. That the parties were not the same there as in the suit then before the court. Such suit being brought by a son against his father, by the then alleged possessor of the "gadi" against the former possessor, who had been forcibly turned out by the Durbar with the sanction of the Political Agent of the Government of India. That there was no court which had given any decision at Odeypore. That the Durbar was a party to the suit, if what took place there could be looked on as a suit, and that the decision, if there had been a decision, was wanting in natural justice as the Durbar had made itself a judge in its own cause. That the documents annexed to the affidavits tended to show that the allegation, that the defendant was deposed in consequence of misconduct in his office, was disproved. That the deposition was not in accordance with the usage of the family, and that he was really deposed and banished for not acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Durbar, which rightly or wrongly, he contested, relying in support of such contention upon various grants and sunnuds executed to his predecessors on the "gadi" by previous Ranas of Oodeypore. That the Political Agent suggested to the Durbar (the Rana of Oodeypore being then a minor) that it should depose the defendant, and it did so, and, taking troops necessary for that purpose, and having taken the plantiff out of his father's "palkee," it banished the latter from Oodeypore, and so holding, the court being of opinion that the plaintiff could not recover if the case went to trial, discharged rule with costs. The plaintiff in that suit appealed against the above order on the grounds ; (1) that the Judge ought to have held that the plaintiff had made out his claim to a receiver and injunction ; (2) that he ought to have held that the plaintiff had made out a "prima facie" title to the property, the subject matter of the suit (3) that he ought to have held that there was danger of the property being wasted, expended or removed by the defendant from the jurisdiction of the court before the hearing of the suit : (4) that the Judge erred both in law and in fact in discharging the rule "nisi," with costs ; (5) that, at all events the costs of the defendant ought to have been made costs in the cause and ought not to have been ordered to be paid by the plaintiff. The appeal came on for hearing on the 2nd August 1879 before Sir M. Westroff, Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Sargent, when they confirmed the order of the 29th April 1879 and dismissed the appeal with costs. The second suit in which similar points arose, was brought by the present plaintiff in the court of the sub-Judge at Poona, in respect of certain property belonging to the Oodeypore shrine of Shri Nathji, which was situated at Poona, which the first four defendants in that suit had been employed by the present plaintiff to manage, to receive the rents, and transmit them to him at Nathdwara. After the deposition and banishment of the plaintiff in 1876, they had ceased to pay over the rents of the Poona property to him, and in 1880 he filed the suit against them to recover possession of the property. (Suit No. 1216 of 1880.) The claim was valued at Rs. 10,000. The plaintiff's son, Shri Goverdhunlaljee, was made a co-defendant on his own application and denied the plaintiff's right to recover on the ground that he had been deposed and banished by the Rana of Oodeypore who had made over the property to him (the fifth defendant.) The sub-Judge of Poona having, on the 21st January 1885, made a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, the defendants appealed to the High Court. The appeal, No. 27 of 1885, was heard in 1888 by Nanabhai Haridas and Jardine, J.J., who confirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs. Nanabhai and others vs. Shriman Goswami Girdhariji, I.L.R., 12 Bom., 331. The Court of appeal, in delivering its judment which was a written one, say (reads judgment, at p. p. 333,334 to the end). Although the learned judges who decided that case in the High Court did not refer in their judgment to the previous suit on the original suit, No. 218 of 1878, Mr. M. N. Nanavati, the Subordinate Judge of Poona, stated at the commencement of his judgment that he was greatly influenced by the dicision of the court of first instance in the previous suit, confirmed as it was on appeal. See (A) printed copy of Mr. Nanavati's judgment in the proceedings in the Appeal No. 27 of 1885, on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Now, the deposition having been based purely upon political and administrative grounds, as was proved by the affidavits and exhibits annexed thereto, filed in suit 218 of 1878, this court has no power or desire to enquire into the expediency or propriety of such action on the part of the Oodeypore Durbar. I may, however, remark that it appears from the evidence given in the present suit that the deposition and banishment of the plaintiff were not regarded with approval by many of the Vaishnavas, who venerated the shrine of Shri Nathji and its occupant. The only witness called on behalf of the defendants at the recent hearing before me, was Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Moorarjee, a well-known merchant in Bombay, and who belongs to the Vaishnav community. He stated, in cross-examination, that it was an unjust act, removing the plaintiff from Nathdwara, and that he and the Vaishnav community still hold him in veneration.

(*To be continued.*)

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SEPOY'S DAUGHTER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry, on Saturday last, at the Esplanade Police Court regarding the circumstances, under which a Mahomedan girl, named Fatmabee, aged nine years, the daughter of Vuleekhan Dawoodkan, a private in the Marine Battalion, met her death on the 9th ultimo. On the evening of the 8th ultimo, the deceased and her father Vuleekhan took their meal together in a dish, served by Azijabee, the step-mother of the deceased girl, Azijabee, her sister, and another person also partook of their food at the same time, but in a separate dish. About an hour after Vuleekhan and his daughter partook of their food, both of them were seized with vomiting, which continued throughout that night. Vuleekhan rallied next morning, while his daughter died. On the next day Azijabee, the step-mother of the deceased suddenly disappeared, taking with her ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 800, and Vuleekhan's suspicion regarding the death of his deceased daughter being aroused he reported the matter to the police. The police, after making enquiries, communicated the circumstances to the Coroner, who, on the following day, ordered the body of the deceased to be exhumed, and conveyed to the morgue. Subsequently the police arrested Azijabee at Rajapur, and brought her to Bombay.

When the inquiry was resumed on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Abdoolalli Akbarali Khan Bahadur, the Superintendent of the detective police, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Kazi Issuf Kazi Hoosain said that he was a resident of Rajapur. In the month of March last he was at Rajapur. The witness knew the woman Azijabee. She was also a native of Rajapur. The letter produced was in witness's own handwriting. The letter was written by the witness at the direction of Azijabee who took away the letter with her when she left the house of the witness. On the 6th instant, the Jamadar, named Shaik Hoosain Shaik Ebrahim, showed the letter to the witness. The witness had not seen the letter during the interval. The letter was addressed to Shaik Fureed, and it was written in the month of March last.

Inspector Roberts, being further examined by the Coroner, said that he was present in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court when Shaik Furree, Shaik Dawood was pardoned and examined as a witness. Fureed's evidence was then recorded in the presence and bearing of Azijabee. Mr. Roberts here produced an authenticated signed copy of the deposition of that witness as recorded by the said Magistrate.

The Coroner then read out the confession of Fureed to the jurors as well as to Azijabee.

Raoji Krishna, a servant in the employ of Jannoo Ganpat, a grocer, keeping his shop at Null Bazaar, said that about seven weeks ago, Fureed came to his master's shop, and asked him for some blue-stone, saying that he wanted it for medicinal purposes. The witness gave him some blue-stone. The witness next saw Fureed at his master's shop when he was brought there by the police.

Here the evidence of the witnesses being closed by the police, the Coroner summed up the evidence of the different witnesses at some length, and after referring to the legal aspect of the case, he asked the jury to return a verdict after considering all the circumstances of the case.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict :—That the death of the said Fatmabee was caused by arsenic administered to her by Azijabee, under such circumstances that the act of Azijabee was culpable homicide amounting to murder, and that Shaik Fureed Shaik Dawood abetted the said Azijabee in the commission of the said murder.

THE British Embassy at Paris was en fete on Saturday (May 27). All the diplomatic notabilities and a large contingent of elegant Parisian society crowded the saloons and the splendid garden, where a concert, followed by a garden party, was given in aid of the Society for the Relief of the Necessitous English in the French capital. Mdme. Albani went over from London purposely to lend her services, and the fine fleur of the artistic world in Paris took part in the concert. The band of the Garde Republicaine was lent by the Government for the occasion. Lord and Lady Dufferin gave a dinner in honour of the Duc d'Aumale.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	9 27	10 74	8 61	10 38
Saturday, June 17	1 33	0 30	0 13	0 11
Sunday, June 18	3 23	2 10	1 95	1 29
Total	13 83	13 14	10 77	12 78
Total fall to 18th June to 1892	7 40	6 38	6 53	7 22
Total fall to 18th June to 1891	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 17th June 1893 :—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	1 13	2 6	1 42
Friday, June 16	0 0	0 82	2 0
Total	1 13	2 88	3 42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Malegaon, a brisk to rapid fall at Allahabad and Bhuj, and a moderate to slight rise or fall at other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon, and lowest in Sind, Cutch and a portion of Gujarat. Gradients are very steep to the south of Latitude 22°. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country. The force has been strong to a gale at Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Cawnpore, Bhuj, Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Allahabad and Secunderabad, 16 at Sholapur, and 14 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 20° below the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Akola, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and from 5° to 7° above it at Deesa and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is 5° in defect at Surat, Malegaon, Allahabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably in the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (3·61") and Nagpur (3·13"), over an inch at Malegaon, Goa, Poona, Secunderabad, Akola, and Khandwa, nearly an inch at Bhuj, Indore, Sholapur and Belgaum, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubulpore, Mangalore, Cochin, Raipur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay and Masulipatam. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression over Cutch, and strong squally winds with rain will probably blow there. They also indicate that the depression noticed yesterday has partly filled up and that an area of abnormally low pressure now lies over Berar and a portion of the Central Provinces, Central India and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where the weather is slightly unsettled and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast beteen Cochin and Surat is one and a-half times steeper than usual, and more or less heavy rain accompanied by fresh to strong squally winds is to be expected. In Gujarat the weather conditions are favourable for rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The following are Saturday's observations :—Cyclonic storm from the bay, and still lying over the Central Provinces the barometer rising over the central parts of the country, Peninsula, and Lower Burma and falling in Northern India. Winds blow from about the normal directions, being westerly in Peninsula, south westerly and southerly in the bay and easterly in Northern India. The force is fresh and the temperature has risen in south Peninsula and parts of Upper India, and the mean temperature is slightly excessive in Burma, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. The highest maximum recorded is 114° in Jacobabad. Rain is light and scattered in Upper India and Carnatic ; general elsewhere. Heaviest amounts are over 3 inches in Ratnagiri, Mercara, and Nagpur ; over 2 inches in Dehra Dun ; over 1 inch in Akyab, Sibsagar, Chaibassa, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Coconada, Hyderabad, Mormugao, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, and Khandwa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 16th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·511
Temperature of the Air .... 79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·2
Dew Point .... 76·3
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 76·2
General Directions of wind* .... S, ESE, SE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 423
Fall of Rain .... 0·11
Total fall during month .... 5·03
„ „ year .... 11·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th June .... 0·48
* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

123-92—Little, S. N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.
570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Culliandas vs Davidas Harivalabhdas and others—Brown and M, Craigie, L and O, H S D, and E and G.
2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Permanundas and another vs Vithoo Appaji Ganeh and another—In person, and Bhaishunker and K.
459-92—Craigie, L and O—Norman C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagardass—Mulji and R.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, L, S, N and B, and W and G.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For Judgment.

216-92—Brown and M—D F Quiny vs Catharina Quiny and others—Brown and M.

Undefended New Long Causes.

97-93—Little, S N and B—Bapoo Sajoo Naikin Wellingher vs Kessow Nanajee Dimoti and others.
168-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Cassibai vs Goculdas Madhowjee.
69-93—Tyabji and D—Govindrao Martind vs Tulsidas Kalidas.
171-93—In person—Abdoolabhai Cassumbhoy vs Bibi Asha and another.
173-93—Craigie, L and O—Cowasji Nowrosji and another vs Edulji Hormasji Mawa and others.
174-93—Roughton and B—Bayabai vs Essa bin Dawood.

Defended New Long Causes.

103-93—In person—Nowla Roopa and others vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and Co.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Ghordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Moolji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
118-93—Bicknell M and M—Cursetji Dorabji Ghandy vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha—Ardeshir H and D.
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramji Sewji vs Soorji Kanji and another—E Wilkin.
85-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bachi vs Ruttonsey Jewraj and others—Pestonji R and K.
71-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premji vs Goolbaji Doongreji—Wadia and G.
104-93—Payne, G and S—Pradhanbhai Gangji vs Koodenbai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kesserbai vs Canji Purbhat and others—Payne G and S.
132-93—In person—Damodhas Virupuksha Moodlay vs Govind Sabaji Patil—In person.
131-93—Khunderao and M—Thurcker Vussonji Jetha vs Edalji Hormusji Kotewal—Bhaishunker and K.
133-93—Tyabji and D—Goswami Shri Ghirdhalalji Tricumji Maharaj vs Baba Dewnathsingh.
137-93—In person—Hoosein Meeya bin Goolam Ally vs Kazee Ismail Porebundry and another—M H Khan.
141-93—Payne, G and S—Sewji Ramji and others vs Choonilal Chotalal—Little S N and B.
142-93—Edgelow and G—Purshotum Moraji and others vs Bai Valjee—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
For Consent Decree.

510-91—Ardeshir, H and D—Meeralli Rahimbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B, and A H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

600-91—M N Saklatwala—Mahomed Ismael bin Kootbudin vs Mowla Abdool Kadar and Jitayker and another—Nanu and H—Part heard.
222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Chogpal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin—Part heard.
Framji and M—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld. For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner—Edgelow and G For Co., Craigie, L and O.

Long Causes.

359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.
1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hargowan—Bhaishunker and K.
510-92—Chalk W and S—Kitkabai and another vs Gujanand Dinjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubbhai Essa vs Sayed Abdool Kader Sha Kadiri and another—T A Bland.
658-92—Nanu and H—Pestonji Bomonji Soonawala and another vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala and others—Bicknell, M and M.
89-93—Edgelow and S—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
577-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla and others vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and another—Brown and M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Caldy, 1,959 tons, Commander E. H. Selby, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 619 tons, Commander W Ritchie, sailed on Saturday for Baukok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kendal, 1,530 tons, Commander C Bennett, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Horsley Tower, 2,077 tons, Commander J Brunstorm, sailed on the 17th instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, Commander A P Turner, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer A J Balfour, 2,227 tons, Commander G W Sproul, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Cardiff (19th May), with a cargo 4,108 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 671 tons Commander J W Livingston, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr B A Wadia, Mr E J Gallagan, Mr Sayed Mahomed, Mr Mir Abdoola, Mr M H Abdula, Mr Mishrai bin Zibir and 65 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Commander F E B Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with 28 cases opium, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Aga Mirza Dawood, Aga Hajee Ahmed Nimazi and 73 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2292	Geo Mundle	M&Lpool	25-6	K Nixon&Co
B	Clio	1513	Wood	Hull	17-6	F Muir &Co
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Jedda	18-6	B&P S N Co
C	Hooseince	993	Raffin	Jedda	21-6	B&P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Bhownugar	17-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	633	McDermot	Zanzibar	25-6	V Ebrahim
H	Kendal	1531	Bennett	Antwerp	17-6	K Nixon&Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar		V Ebram
L	Mahanadi	517	Keyser	Not fixed		Shepherd &Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Bhowaugger		Shprd & Co
M	Venus	131	Rault	Seychellis		V Ebram
M	Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
N	Alboin	619	Ritchie	Colombo	17-6	R Stuart&Co
O	Wildcraft	1339	Taunnel	London	2-6	J Mackintosh
P	Taif	893	Young	Mauritius	19-6	H C Joosub
Q	Java	930	Tice	Zanzibar	17-6	M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
4	Shannon	2248	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
6	R. Head	2913	McCalmont	Amsterdam	17-6	J M Heyn
8	Gisela	2613	Cassowich	China	21-6	A H Lloyd's
9	Caldy	1959	Lilly	Hamburgh	17-6	K Nixon & Co
10	P. Hunter	3010	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Mackintosh
12	N. Hall	2182	Hood	Liverpool	17-6	E Bates &Co
14	Sir Lancelot sp.	886	C. W. Brebner	Mauritius	28-6	V Ebrahim
15	H. Tower	2087		Dunkirk	17-6	F Muir & Co.
16	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Monday, June 19, 1893.)

Ship Valiant .... 162 Douglas .... H A Abdoola.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	A. J. Balfour s	Sproul	Cardiff, May 19.
17	Henry Bolckow s.	Hardcastle	Busreh, June 2.
	Siam s	Weighell	Aden, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Mobile s	McAdam	Jeddah, &c.
	Netherby Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.
	Clio s	Wood	Hull.
	Port Hunter s	Orr	Antwerp & Dunkirk.
	Horsley Tower s	Brunstorm	Dunkirk.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bankok, &c.
	Kendal s	Bennett	Antwerp.
	Wardha s	Turner	Calcutta, &c.
	Caldy s	Selby	Hamburg.
18	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Karachi and P. Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Henzada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Henry Balckow, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
„ Mecca, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
„ Glenloig, for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Clan Buchanan s	Crockatt	Liverpool, April 29.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapore, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June 13.—Steamer Ethiopia and barque Karikal.
June 14.—Steamers Chanda, Muttra and Mira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.		
14	Kangra s	......	Rangoon.
	Goalpara s	......	Calcutta.
15	Secundra s	......	Singapore.
	Ellora s	......	Bombay.
	Nadir s	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Sinclair s	......	Glasgow.
	Palitana s	......	Rangoon.
16	Clan Ranald s	......	Tuticorin.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		
15	Goalpara s	......	Bombay.
16	Nadir s	......	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Giles s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 16 bales silk waste, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wildcroft s—32½ cwts gum, M Jaffer ; 82½ cwts gum, M Laljee ; 390 cwts gum, H Vidhoor ; 92½ cwts gum, P Damjee ; 28 bales hides and skins, P Shamjee ; 9 cases peacock feathers, K Sorabjee ; 8 cwts chutney and 20 cwts pickas, D P Batha and Co ; 6 cwts fish maws and 82½ cwts gum, E Peerbhoy ; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunnee ; 1 bale skins, W & A Graham and Co ; 9 bales skins, T H Moore and Co

FOR HULL.

Aldworth s—14,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co ; 37,460 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenloig s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lansdowne Tower s—3,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 3,750 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co ; 575 cwts linseed, J Fachiri and Co ; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co ; 3,816 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 3,324 cwts rapeseed and 848 cwts wheat, Owen & Okell.

Indrapura s—4,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Wildcroft s—6,027 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—800 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s—5,696 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—653 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—23 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Woodrow, Major, Bombay, 2nd L N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Pearse, Lt, Col, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th June.

1. The Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th June.

1. The annual Report for the season 1892-93 can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to June 13, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to June 10, 1893.	4,171,400
Balance to be remitted from June 11, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	14,528,600

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 10, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,368	32,125	3,243	...	...	9,825
Goods	63,152	67,260	...	4,108	...	1,53,476
Other earnings	6,281	7,466	...	1,185	...	14,822
Weekly total.	1,04,801	1,06,851	..	2,050	...	..
Aggregate	26,31,845	28,29,968	...	...	..	1,78,123

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' AND GENT'S, RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THE OLDEST and the LARGEST TEA EMPORIUM.—The Cheapest and the best TEAS.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSOR F. DE NAZARETH, special TEACHER of LATIN and FRENCH to Candidates Collegians and Civilians, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—MAHOGANY CAMERA, by Lankester. Throw-back and other modern improvements. Size up to full plate (8½ by 6½). Almost new. Good lens, patent stops, 2 dark slides with frames for 1-1, ½, ¼ plates. Mahogany folding tripod. Instantaneous shutter, hood, ebonite and China trays. Glass measures, printing frames of sizes. Everything complete for taking and printing photographs. Price Rs. 120. Apply W. B. F., Amreli, Kathiawar.

JUST RECEIVED, a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU TRIED MACKAY'S COCKTAIL WHISKY? If not go to PEARSE'S and try a Bottle for Rs. 2-8. It is a special Blend of very Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Once used will always be asked for.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 21 lbs. at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4-per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TEA.—Every one says, his TEAS can be exchanged. But we say our Teas can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

WANTED, a LADY TEACHER, (Native preferred) to teach English, Marathi, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Music, Needle-work and Drawing. Apply stating terms required and with copies of testimonials to Mr. JETHASHANKAR PRABHASHANKAR, Rajkot City.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER and some good BANDSMEN. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd Bo. Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—It is 50 times more nourishing than extract of meat or similar other Beef Tea. It is a Fluid Beef, and therefore a stimulant and nourishment, combined in the most perfectly digestible form. It contains no injurious property.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.

Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108½. The price of Bar Silver remained, at 38½d. per oz.; 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, however, advanced 7-16 per cent. to £66¼; and in New York, also, Silver was unaltered at 83½ cents per oz.; but demand Exchange on London had receded ⅝ cent to 4·85¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted a small amount of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 31-32d.; 2¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers in Bombay at the same rate; and 7½ lakhs of Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 31-32d. to 1s. 3d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-16d. upon that previously obtained, and of 3-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £250,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 97¼, *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day, Rupee Paper has further advanced in London ½ per cent., say to £67; but no change in the prices of Bar Silver or in other financial quotations is reported. Silver in New York is also unchanged; but demand Exchange on London has further declined half a cent. to 4·84⅞ dollars.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,530,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Thursday's advance of 1-16d. in spot American Cotton on Liverpool was lost yesterday, the price returning to 4½d. per lb., and the market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. The day's Imports are 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

The Cotton business done in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday was again upon a large scale, the total Sales having been 1,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 84,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was greater to the same extent, at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 25,000 bales less, at 37,000 bales. The total Stock had become reduced during the week by 43,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 104,000 bales less than at the same time last year, but 350,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 110,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 29,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, a decrease of 450,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 597,000 bales as against the year before; and in the Supply of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 174,000 bales, and 221,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-8d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had advanced from 3-32d. in the most distant position to 11-64d. in the nearest; the spot price yesterday having been 5-16d. higher than at the same time last year, but 1-16d. lower than in 1891.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 1-16 cents; but Futures for September were 3 points higher, at 8·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the total falling off this season now shown is 2,076,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,929,000 bales as against the year before, for the same time.

To-day no change has taken place in the spot price; but September Futures are 8 points lower, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 4,900 bales last year, and 2,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York is 6,390,000 bales, compared with 6,370,000 bales, visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	19,000	25,000	20,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	15,000	35,000	28,000
„ „ Continent	24,000	12,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,883,000	6,961,000	6,817,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,136,000	3,157,000	3,207,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,903,000	2,422,000	2,400,000
„ Stock in the Ports	410,000	592,000	320,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,240,000	3,689,640	2,612,880
„ „ Surats	331,000	505,230	552,290

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,520,000	1,623,560	1,169,930
„ London	6,000	9,000	17,000
American Afloat	40,000	55,000	70,000
East Indians „	2,000	30,000	30,000
Total	1,568,000	1,717,560	1,236,930
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	4 3-16d.	4 9-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 7-8d.	3½d.	3 ⅝d.
Difference	⅝d.	11-16d.	15-16d

Our local Market for the staple has been quiet in tone to-day with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 300 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 212½; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 207½; and the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 Untni, at Rs. 178-81; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 185; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 170; Akola, at Rs. 200; Khundwa, at Rs. 195; and Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 204½; and 50 Wudwan, at Rs. 201 per candy.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, only a small business having again been done by shippers; while prices are as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been firm, though with only a moderate business passing. *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt.; other kinds being quite unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,058	bales.
Wheat	36,392	cwts.
Linseed	12,592	„
Rapeseed	13,237	„
Poppyseed	753	„
Groundnuts	712	„
Castorseed	1,007	„
Rice	4,725	„

FREIGHTS are quiet. A little business has been done to-day, for July shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton; but beyond this, nothing fresh has transpired.

Exchange opened firmer this morning in presence of the higher quotation for Rupee Paper on the other side above reported, say at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, the latter rate having been done also to a moderate extent for Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 3⅛d. in one direction throughout the day, and at which a moderate amount was placed. For a time it advanced to 1s. 3 5-32d.; but, later on, advices from Calcutta coming easier, the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 to 1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32 to 1s. 3d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·59 to 1·59¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and some further advance in rates for Fours has been attained, closing quotations this evening having been 107 7-16 for Money, and 107 3-16 for Account.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes in quotations for Mill and Press Scrip are an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit in the former; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,095 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 17.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	78·8
4 p.m.	78·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DOWDESWELL—May 25, at Ringsholm Lodge, Gloucester, Mary Ann Rose Dowdeswell, widow of the late G Dowdeswell, Esq. of the Down House, Redmarley, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, vice-President in Council, and Deputy-Governor of India, aged 89.

HAY—May 24, at Cheltenham, William Ker Hay, late E I M S, aged 93.

HUDDLESTON—May 23, at Newton Abbot, Devon, Frances Croft, the dearly loved wife of Col Josiah Hudson (Retired) Madras Staff Corps, aged 57.

JOHNSON—May 31, at Seaford, Major W T Johnson, late of H M's Indian Army, aged 66.

NEALE—May 24, at St. Ann's-road, St. James's-square, Harriet Georgina, daughter of the late Daniel Neale, Esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, aged 84.

PRESCOTT—May 26, at Brighton, Maria Valerie, of Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, widow of Gen W Prescott, H M's Indian Army.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WARDEN—June 18, at Goga Street, Fort, Bombay, Bai Motibai, wife of Muncherji Cowasji Warden, and daughter of Framji Muncherji Adulkaka, of Nassirabad. Funeral will take place, this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES—June 10, Mangalore, the wife of W C Holmes, C S, of twins, son and daughter.

TURNBULL—June 11, at the Mission House, Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev A Turnbull, M A, B D, of a son.

LUSHINGTON—June 11, at Rajamundri, the wife of H D Lushington, Superintendent of Police, Godavari District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—BYRNE—June 1, at the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd H M Andrews, M A, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Frank Alexander Cooper, to Mabel Ellen Byrne.

NOTT—OPPERMANN—June 10, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bray, Surgn-Capt Arthur Holbrook Nott, of the Indian Medical Service, son of the late William Nott, Esq, of Devizes, Wiltshire, to Ottilie Henriette, youngest daughter of the late Friedrich Gotthard Oppermann, Esq, of Hanover.

DEATHS.

DRACOTT—June 3, at Indore, in Central India, of cerebral apoplexy, Christopher Dracott, son of the late William Dracott, of Asfordby, Leicestershire, in his seventy-fourth year.

GRANT—June 5, J C Grant, Manager, Kalighat Tea Estate, of fever.

JOHNSON—June 8, at Allahabad, after a short illness, Marie, the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr and Mrs Percy B Johnson, aged 7 years, 6 months and 19 days.

McCARTHY—June 9, at Saint Thomas's Mount, at his family residence, Moore's Buildings, suddenly, of heart disease, Mr Charles James McCarthy, of the Chingleput Police (eldest son of the late C J McCarthy, of the Educational Department, Madras, and grandson of the late Colonel C J McCarthy, of Secunderabad), aged 36 years and 28 days.

PRUCE—June 5, at Simla, Eric Charde, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs F J Pruce, aged 1 year 4 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1893.

SIR WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH would seem to have been more fortunate than Sir Richard Temple in eliciting some adumbration of the course contemplated by Government in view of the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee. Mr. Russell, the Under-Secretary for India—less reticent than Sir William Harcourt, who simply replied to Sir Richard that the report of the Committee is a secret document which cannot be disclosed until the Government of India have considered it—answers the question put by Sir William Houldsworth with the categorical statement that before the Indian mints could be closed to the free coinage of silver it would be necessary that an Act of the Supreme Legislative Council would have to be passed. It will be remembered that some time since Lord Kimberley stated in the House of Lords that an Act of Parliament would not be required to enable the Indian Mints to be closed, it being within the competence of the Government of India to pass an Act of the Legislative Council for that purpose, subject to the sanction of the authorities in London. But Mr. Russell carried the subject considerably beyond the point at which Lord Kimberley's significant declaration had left it. He stated that pending the passing of such an Act by the Supreme Council, the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of silver coins. In other words the necessity for Legislation would not involve any delay in the practical closing of the Mints to the private coinage of silver if the Government determine on that course. By the simple process of "extending the period for certificates" the Mints could be effectually closed to private coinage at any time. It will be obvious to every man of business that this ready means to an end known to be desired by the Government of India, would not have been set forth for the edification of Sir William Houldsworth and the House of Commons, if there were no intention whatever of resorting to it in certain contingencies, which are likely to arise.

It is needless to endeavour to forecast the decision which the Government of India will arrive at. To-morrow the full text of the report of the committee of experts—appointed to suggest remedies for the intolerable evils of a fluctuating currency and the continuous fall in the value of the rupee—will be in the hands of the Government. As the exact purport of the Report has been familiar to the Viceroy and his Council for a fortnight past, their minds must be already pretty well made up, and it may be presumed that the mercantile community will be relieved from the present suspense without any avoidable delay. As a matter of course, whatever decision may be come to by the Government of India, it will have to be considered by the Cabinet before the measures recommended come into force. But that decision can be communicated without any inconvenience by telegraph to the Secretary of State, and as by this time a perfect understanding must exist between the Government at Home and the Government of India as to the general lines to be taken, there is no reason to apprehend any long delay. Whatever measures are decided on by the Indian Government and sanctioned by the Secretary of State will probably be announced without any premonitory warning in the *Government Gazette*. Even should it turn out that an Act of the Legislative Council is an indispensable preliminary to administrative action it would by no means follow that the necessary Bill would have to undergo the usual period of incubation. There is a precedent for suspending the standing orders and passing a measure deemed emergent into law in the space of three hours. Mr. Russell's intimation, however, shows that such a course would not be deemed indispensable in the one case in which the machinery of legislation would have to be resorted to. Meanwhile, the public anticipations have found expression in the partial recovery of the rupee, which, on Saturday, touched one and threepence for a second time within the last fortnight, and in a rise of Government securities averaging three per cent. There is a widespread belief that the depression which disastrously affected so many interests has seen its term, and that measures which promise a permanent delivery from the worse evils which there was only too much reason to apprehend, are within a measurable distance of realisation. How wide-reaching such measures would be in their effect on the development of the resources of India by the superabundant British capital which is now seeking investment, may be in part realised from a consideration of the striking facts just placed before the Indian Currency Association by the Hon. P. Playfair. That gentleman has made an analysis of the effect of the excessive depreciation of silver on the capital invested in tea plantations. The facts are the more striking, because they place in a strong light the singular delusion under which the Darjiling planters laboured when they declared their belief that low exchange is beneficial to the planting industry. The Government of India, it will be recollected, in replying to the memorial of the Planters' Association, expressed a very strong belief that no industry can profit in the long run by the deterioration of the currency from which the community as a whole is found to suffer. Mr. Playfair proves by irreputable figures that as a matter of fact the tea industry has suffered disastrously from the fall in exchange during the last two years, and that the transient appearance of prosperity, which was erroneously attributed to the fall, was due to the accident that tea was sold in the London market for several months at an advance of two pence in the pound, and that freights were excessively low.

But the price obtained for tea did not compensate for the effect of the fall of exchange on the British capital invested in the tea plantations. In the two years 1891-92 exchange fell 20 per cent. The capital, which investors had for the most part brought out from England, and which they counted on realising and taking back with them, amounts to Rs. 2,58,61,033. The fall of twenty per cent. took Rs. 51,72,106 from that capital. The whole of the profits of the two years amounted to Rs. 38,94,636, leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 12,77,570 or 5 per cent. It happened that very handsome profits were made on the Duars gardens. The total interest earned was 10 1-5 per cent., of which 6⅓ were distributed to the shareholders, who, dazzled by the return, overlooked the fact that the loss on the capital sunk was more than equivalent to the profits. If the loss on capital had been written off, there would have been no dividend. In another way, the fluctuation in the currency has heavily hit the capitalist who put his money into a plantation before the great fall in silver which was regarded as a boon. A sum of £10,000 laid out in a new plantation recently produces a garden considerably larger in area than one laid out formerly with the same sum. Mr. Playfair refuses to believe that it is for the ulimate benefit of the industry that the old settlers should be driven out, not through any fault of their own but because the local currency has become debased. Of five tea planting districts only one showed a profit (of some six lakhs) in the two years, when the 20 per cent. depreciation of the value of the capital invested was deducted from the apparent profits. In all the others there were heavy losses ranging from seventeen lakhs and a-half in Assam, and eight lakhs in Darjiling, to three lakhs and a-half in Cachar and Sylhet. It is pretty obvious that the Tea Planters' Association did not rightly apprehend the facts when they gave it as their opinion that low exchange is a benefit to capitalists who have invested money in tea. It is precisely the same case in respect to the capital invested in Indian railways. Mr. J. O'Connell, the Accountant of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, demonstrated clearly that had it not been for the fall in exchange that railway—and the same reasoning applies to all the guaranteed railways—would yield a large surplus revenue to be shared between the shareholders and the Government. If profits be no longer converted into a loss by the evil magic of a constantly falling exchange, we may expect an impetus to investments of capital in India, which will give a good return to investors, while developing the latent resources of the country.

IF France wanted a pretext for bringing direct pressure to bear on the Siamese Government the perverse stupidity of a Mandarin has supplied it. Without the loss of a day the news of the murder of a French officer, slain as he lay ill in bed, and the massacre of his Annamite escort has been followed by an order to a French squadron to proceed immediately "to Siam," which of course means to Bangkok. That capital has been somewhat too ostentatiously receiving consignments of arms lately from Hongkong and Singapore. The fort commanding the principal river approach has been strengthened and some Armstrongs mounted. Under the strained relations existing between the French Republique and the Siamese Government an imprudent provocation, and the assembling of the French squadron which was so opportunely ready to proceed to the capital at the first signal was the inevitable answer to these preparations, which can not possibly resist European quick-firing guns of the newest pattern. No effort has been made to strengthen the defences of the city on the land side, which consist, like those of Mandalay in King Theebaw's time, of brick walls which are quite useless for any purpose. It is a thousand pities that so interesting a State as Siam, which next to Japan has advanced far beyond any of the other States of the Far East on the path of modern civilization, should become the victim of the restlessness or the jealousy of a European Power, which has much more important interests to look after nearer home.

THE defeat of the Liberal candidate in Linlithgow is not the only portent disquieting to the Ministerialists. A third concession having been made by the Government to the Unionists, the Radicals and Nationalists voting against it, Mr. Sexton, the Parliamentary leader of the latter, stated that if further concession were made the Bill, which represents the minimum acceptable to Ireland, will fail in its object—in other words the Nationalists will reject it, and put out the Ministry. Something of this kind was freely predicted by Mr. Chamberlain and others last November, but since the Session opened until now the Ministerialists and the Nationalists of both wings have worked together with an apparently complete understanding. The first concession made by the Government to the Opposition was the acceptance of Sir Henry James' amendment to Clause II. providing that nothing therein should diminish the supremacy of Parliament in any part of the Queen's Dominions. The Radicals and the Nationalists opposed it, but it was carried. On the 1st June an amendment was proposed, prohibiting the Irish Legislature from establishing an armed police force. Mr. Gladstone stated that the present centralised police was abnormal, and that there would not be any desire to reconstitute another on the same lines. But he agreed to the insertion at a subsequent period of an amendment prohibiting the establishment of a police force of a military character. A further concession was made immediately afterwards, by the acceptance of words—after a provision prohibiting any legislation in regard to naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm—"or forts, permanent military camps, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, or other places purchased for the erection thereof," which Mr. Sexton declared to be mere nonsense where they stood. The *Westminster Gazette* intimated that these concessions marked a new departure on the part of the Government—a determination to accept amendments not absolutely destructive to the principle of the Bill, with a view to "hasten the pace," and satisfy the outside public that there was a desire to consider reasonable proposals, and that only unreasonable amendments would be closured. But that paper pointed out that if the policy were to be successful two rules should be observed—one to make the concession before debate, and not after it, and the next to have an understanding with the Nationalist members as to which amendments should, and which should not, be accepted. So far, it was asserted that the Government only became aware of the views of their allies after the concessions were made. This appears to have been the case on Friday last, and the result is to be seen in declaration that any further concession will make the Bill "fail in its object."

THE election of Captain Hope, the Conservative candidate for Linlithgowshire, deprives the Government of a supporter at a time when it can ill afford to lose one. The return of Mr. M'Lagan, whose retirement caused the vacancy, was believed both in 1885 and in 1886 as well as at the last General Election to be due as much to his personal popularity as to the principles of his constituents. In the former year in an electorate of little over seven thousand he defeated Captain Hope by two thousand and two hundred votes. In 1886 the majority had been reduced by a thousand owing to the Unionists throwing in their votes with the Conservatives. At the General Election last year Mr. M'Lagan was successful over Captain Hope by sixty-one votes only, a fact demonstrating clearly the unpopularity of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy in that part of Scotland, at all events. Personally, Captain Hope deserved the success he has attained, having fought for it time after time against great odds and many discouragements.

THE writer of the *Times'* political notes states that very strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone by the rank-and-file of the Liberals to "guillotine" the discussion on the ten sub-sections of Clause III. But the older Parliamentary hands agreed with the Premier in deeming it undesirable to closure the discussion at that stage, although they held that the Opposition exceeded proper limits. At that time eighty amendments were still awaiting discussion on that Clause alone; the amendments altogether numbered 486, to say nothing of new clauses and the like. While passing through Chester Mr. Gladstone received a deputation who presented him with an address, and in his reply he referred to the nature of the opposition offered to the Government in the House of Commons, and speaking in what the *Times* regards as "language of vague menace" said: "It is possible there may be an improvement. But whether there is an improvement or not a majority after all is a majority; and I think you will find there is no deficiency in the masculine and determined spirit which has always been characteristic of our countrymen, and that the results will be such as you desire." It was supposed that these scarcely veiled threats indicated that the Prime Minister would have to yield to the pressure brought to bear on him to resort freely to the closure; but the result does not bear out that view. In some quarters it is believed that the real purpose is to make use of the delays interposed by the Opposition as a pretext for not sending the Bill up to the House of Lords this year, and thus avoid any risk of a dissolution being forced on before the Registration Bill and the Parish Counties Bill have been placed on the Statute Book. This theory is held to account for the apparent reluctance of the Government to resort to the closure.

ALTHOUGH Captain Younghusband and his escort are now at the head-quarters of the Mehtar of Chitral, it has not been determined, as has been stated, that he will remain there. But he will stay somewhere in Chitral, and there are obvious reasons why it would be advantageous to have a Brtish Agent in Chitral, at some point where he would command the lines of communication from Mastuj and Yasin as well as Chitral to Gilgit, in view of Russian activity in regions beyond.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT PEASE leaves Simla shortly for the Kumaon Hills to commence investigations into an alternative site for a bacteriological laboratory instead of the Kotegarh site which has been found unsuitable. The contagion of scientific enterprise displayed by Government in veterinary matters has now communicated itself to the medical authorities, and measures are under consideration for the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory for the investigation of hump diseases.

A P. & O. TELEGRAM, dated Calcutta, Saturday last says, that the steamer Clyde got off after grounding in the Hooghli discharging part of her cargo.

A MEETING of the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet was held on Saturday last, at "Petit Hall," the residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to consider the appointment of a successor to their late secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and an application for making a provision for his children. It was resolved to split the appointment held by the deceased into two; and Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, who had been an assistant to him for many years, was appointed secretary to the Sir Jamsetjee Parsi Benevolent Institution. The appointment of secretary to the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, after considerable discussion, was allowed to stand over for further consideration. The trustees were of opinion that to provide for the children of the deceased secretary was a measure without a precedent, and they regretted their inability to comply with the application.

COLONEL T. F. DOWDEN, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, has been permitted to retire.

THE *Kathiawar Times* says that on Thursday night a washaway occurred on the B. G. J. P. Railway at Ribda, thirty-one miles from Jetalsar. About two miles of the line were rendered impassable in different portions, the water over the line in some parts being over a foot deep. The line, however, was put in complete repair by the energetic railway authorities, so that the 6-20 a.m. train from Rajkote to Jetalsar was able to proceed as usual.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Miss Catherine Abercrombie, £34,000; Mrs. Marion Jane Carter, £96,000; Mr. Stanley Dent, £135,000; Miss Isabella Gillow, £36,000; Mr. George Graham, £6000; Mr. James Moon, £126,000; the Hon. Frances Louisa Tollemache, £245,000; Dame Harriet Frances Wickens, £37,000; Sir Henry Flower Every, Bart., £14,000 Most Hon. Caroline Frances Marchioness Dowager of Downshire, £2195; Miss Elizabeth Clissold £16,600; Mr. John Bartholomew, £46,129.

THE Duke of Connaught, as Colonel-in-Chief, presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade, at the Hotel Metropole, on May 30. The Duchess of Connaught has left London for Paris and Switzerland.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONALIST MEMBERS RECALCITRANT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the Commons, last night, the Irish members and a number of Radicals again voted against Government on their accepting an Unionist amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Sexton said that if further concession was made in the measure, which is the minimum acceptable to Ireland, it will fail in its object.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SIAM.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

It is officially announced here that a Mandarin, who was being escorted to Mekong, summoned a force of Siamese and shot a French Officer, who was ill in bed, and massacred fourteen of the Annamite escort.

FRENCH SQUADRON ORDERED TO SIAM.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

In consequence of the massacre of a French officer and his Annamite escort by the Siamese, a French Squadron has been ordered to proceed immediately to Siam.

THE RUSSIAN CROPS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Latest advices state that the Russian crop prospects have greatly improved.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and fifty-one runs.

Lancashire has beaten Nottingham by four wickets.

THE DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In consequence of the continued drought in England the crop prospects are gloomy, and growing worse daily. The hay crop in most parts is a failure.

THE DROUGHT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The French Government demand of the Chamber a credit of five million francs to relieve the distress in the rural districts arising from the severe drought throughout the country.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

The elections for the Reichstag indicate the complete overthrow of Dr. Richter's Radical party.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The cricket match between South of England and the Australian team resulted in the latter being beaten by ten wickets. Ranjitsinghi, who played for the South of England, received an ovation when he appeared on the field.

THE LINLITHGOW ELECTION.

Captain Hope, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Linlithgow in place of Mr. Maclagan, who resigned, having polled three thousand two hundred and two votes against Mr. Ure, the Liberal candidate, who polled three thousand and twenty-four only.

THE INDIAN MINT QUESTION.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question put by Sir W. Houldsworth in the Commons last night, said that an Act of the Council of India would be required before the Indian Mints could be closed, but pending this the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of silver coin.

THE MOVEMENT TO REPEAL THE SHERMAN ACT.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17.

A canvass made of the Congress shows that both the Senate and the House of Representatives are largely in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of silver.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The death is announced of General Sir William Payn.

THE RANGOON SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The Secretary of State is not likely to pass orders in the case of Archdeacon Noyes for some weeks to come as further papers are being sent to the India Office by the next mail.

STEAM TRAMWAY FOR KABUL.

The Amir of Kabul has ordered a survey to be made for a steam tramway, five miles in length, outside Kabul City, in order to bring stone for building purposes from the adjacent hills.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

Some further delay is likely to ensue before action will be taken on the Land Indebtedness Commission Report. It seems probable that no new legislation will follow the inquiry made by the Commission.

AN INTERVIEW WITH UMRA KHAN.

Captain Younghusband, British Agent at Chitral, will probably seek an opportunity of meeting Umra Khan of Jandoul in order to induce him to arrive at an amicable settlement regarding the boundary line between Bajour and Chitral territory.

Dr. Robertson would have secured an interview had he not been ordered to return to Gilgit.

LEAVE.

Colonel Ewart, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, will take a long leave for a year, on medical certificate.

THE AGENT TO THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. Down, Agent to the Punjab Banking Company, who recently met with a most severe polo accident at Sialkote, is progressing favorably.

THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

General Hogg, Quarter-Master General, goes home shortly on three months' privilege leave.

HEAVY RAIN.

Heavy rain has fallen here for the past two days; nearly ten inches have been registered up to yesterday. It has been raining unceasingly ever since.

Heavy rain has been reported to have fallen all along the Southern Maratha line from Bangalore.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The mixed train from Miraj to Poona was derailed at the tunnel on this side of Phursinghi station yesterday morning. Ten vehicles left the line. The traffic was blocked for several hours. Nobody was injured.

FRONTIER FORCES RECRUITING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Captain Kaye, now in charge of the garrison at Chilas, proceeds shortly to Jummoo to recruit another battery for use on the frontier.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The proposed Amendment of the Indian Volunteers' Act is now under consideration of the Legislative Department.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Begbie, Accountant-General, P. W.D., now on furlough, has signified his intention, which was anticipated, of retiring from service. Mr. R. G. Macdonald, now officiating as Accountant-General, will therefore be confirmed, with effect from or about July 10; Mr. A. Becher being similarly confirmed as Deputy Accountant-General.

THE LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The Government of India has decided that they can not accept the recommendation of the Volunteers Committee of 1892 that the long service medal be given to Volunteers.

VETERINARY ALLOWANCES.

Government have decided to extend grant of mileage and detention allowances to Veterinary Officers to all occasions on which they visit outstations on temporary duty.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The Report of the Director of Military Education upon the military education of the British Army in India, for the year 1892 shows that out of two hundred and eighty officers examined two hundred and thirty-one passed, sixteen failed completely, and thirty-three had to be re-examined in one subject only. Of two hundred and eighty officers a hundred and nineteen went up direct without attending the course of instruction. Of two hundred and thirty-one that passed twenty-six received special mention and a hundred and forty-nine obtained distinguished stars. The results under the several headings were:—Military Law—examined, 271; passed, 250; distinguished, 24; failed, 21; tactics—255, 244, 25, and 11; field fortification 234, 214, 28, and 20; military topography—230, 220, 72, and 10. The Director remarks that though the minimum standard for qualification was raised from ·4 to ·5 during the year satisfactory progress has been made, but there is still room for further improvement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

BRINDISI, JUNE 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator arrived here from Bombay, this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe, from Kobe, left this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	38⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	84,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	37,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,520,000	"
" " Surats	26,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Amoor route interrupted near Kainsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	12	3 p.m.	...	26
Suez	18	1	25 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	46	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	10	...	1
" Madras	...	11	...	1

THE WEATHER.

ON Saturday morning heavy rain fell in Bombay, and continued unceasingly throughout yesterday. The *pucca* monsoon has now fairly set in. The rain has travelled down, and there have been down-falls at several places in Gujerat. A high wind blew on Saturday night, and was accompanied by a heavy sea. During a storm on Friday afternoon, a two-masted barge, laden with coal, was sunk in the harbour alongside the steamer Melbourne. Fortunately there was no loss of life as the crew were picked up in good time by the crew of another boat. The barge belonged to Mr. Bomanjee Dhanjibhoy. No other casualties of any consequence have yet been reported. The rainfall registered at Byculla, on Saturday last, for the preceding twenty-four hours was 1 inch and 33 cents, while the rainfall registered yesterday was 3 inches and 33 cents. The total rainfall of this season is 13 inches and 83 cents, showing an increase of 6 inches on the rainfall of last year up to date. The rainfall registered at Colaba yesterday was 1 inch and 29 cents, making the total rainfall of the season 12 inches and 78 cents. The rainfall on the Esplanade yesterday was 2 inches and 10 cents, which being added to 10 inches and 74 cents already registered, brought up the total to 13 inches and 14 cents.

The weather at sea is reported to be heavy. The mail steamer Siam, which arrived in the Bombay harbour, on Saturday, experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

The steamer Assyria, which arrived on Friday last from the Persian Gulf, experienced heavy monsoon and swell from Kurrachee to Bombay.

The steamer Balfour, which arrived from Socotra, experienced S.-W. monsoon and heavy sea.

MILITARY NEWS.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence, from the 12th July, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel B Channer, D. S. O., 2nd (Q.O.) Bengal Light Infantry.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from the 10th June, is granted to Lieutenant Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE REPORT OF THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

THE announcements made in the Press and Parliament respecting the completion of the Currency Committee's Report formed the chief topic of conversation in financial and Anglo-Indian circles; and there at least the exciting struggle at Westminster over the Home Rule Bill is for the time being entirely over-shadowed. In the House of Commons, last night, an effort was made by Mr. Chaplin to get some information from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but beyond confirming the news that the Report has been signed and that a decision will be come to as soon as possible, Sir William Harcourt had little to say. The *Times*, which was the first to record the completion of the labours of Lord Herschell and his colleagues, mentioned that the Report would at once be forwarded to the Queen, but, "in view of the dislocation which a premature disclosure of its contents might cause in the money markets of the world," its publication will probably be delayed until the Government have decided what action is necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations. The writer in the leading journal did not say that the document would also have to be submitted to the authorities in India before any new policy can be laid down. This omission was supplied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who explained in his reply to Mr. Chaplin that this is one, probably the only, cause of the withholding of the Report. As a departmental Committee is more or less private, the Government, if they liked to stand upon the strict letter of the rule in such cases, might keep back the result of the Committee's deliberations altogether, but in face of the outcry that would be raised were they to be guilty of such a piece of red-tapeism they, or, rather Lord Kimberley, has shown a wise discretion in agreeing to take the public into their confidence. It is still, however, doubtful whether the Report will be forthcoming before any definite steps are taken respecting the recommendations of the Committee. It will be remembered that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has more than once pressed the Government through the Under-Secretary of State for India not only to lay the Herschell Report on the table beforehand, but to defer dealing finally with the problem until the House of Commons had expressed its opinion. Mr. Chaplin is not quite so courageous as the hon. member for Central Finsbury, but he ventured timidly to ask if the Report would be in the hands of members before the question is disposed of. Sir William Harcourt replied: "I believe so; but I cannot say definitely." Sir W. Houldsworth expressed a legitimate desire to know whether the Committee were unanimous, as it is currently rumoured was the case, but Sir W. Harcourt declined to satisfy the hon. baronet's curiosity.

From what I can ascertain there seems to be ground for believing that the recommendations, whatever they are, embody the views of the entire Committee. Should that prove to be correct, it will probably be found that the advice formulated by the Committee after their protracted deliberations is not what by the widest use of the imagination can be called reckless; at any rate, that is the notion expressed to me by one or two high authorities in the currency world. These experts base the inference on the fact that a body composed of such elements as those forming the Herschell Committee could not in the nature of things have come to an absolute agreement except upon some comparatively minor point—if I may so describe it—as the plan recommended by Sir John Lubbock (and by others before him) of levying a seignorage at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints. But as nobody outside a very narrow circle knows for certain whether the Committee were unanimous, this inference is almost as profitless as some of the other speculations indulged in as to the contents of the Report. For the most part the City Editors, knowing nothing, leave the matter alone, but one of them, I see, declares himself sceptical as to the recommendations being of "any practical value." The *Daily News*' financial contributor, who is well-known for his antagonism to anything in the shape of bi-metallism, refers to the existence of "some vague notion" that the price of silver is to be benefitted somehow by the Report, "although," he adds, "the reported intentions of the Indian Government are rather against silver bullion, as any restrictions of free trade or of comparatively free coinage must be."

I have heard the opinion expressed to-day, and I mention it, of course, for what it is worth, that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be very lucky indeed, even, after he has digested the present which is being sent to him by the Currency Committee, if he can extricate himself from the present *impasse* without resorting to additional taxation—a course that, as the able *Times*' writer on Indian affairs points out, is rendered extremely embarrassing after the recent speeches in the House of Lords on the financial burdens of the Supreme Government. As bearing on the still unsolved problem, this high authority discusses at some length the explanation offered by you as to the refusal of the Bank of Bombay to advance money on the Goverment of India four per cent. paper during the part of March and the whole of April. The *Standard* appears to think that you in India, after all, are not so badly off. That estimable paper has been dipping into the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India during the twelve months ending on March 31, and the result is eminently satisfactory to the optimists of Shoe Lane. To begin with, the suggestion just received from Calcutta that the foreign trade of India has been injured by the prolonged delay in connection with the Currency Committee is, we are told, hardly borne out by these returns. In particular, the *Standard* is impressed by the continued absorptions of treasure, which it regards as the most striking evidence of India's prosperity, but is not altogether pleased with the fact that while imports of British hardware and cutlery are falling off, Belgium and Germany are sending larger quantities of this class of goods to the Indian market—a result described as neither welcome nor complimentary to English enterprise. I happened to meet a few days ago a gentleman of considerable commercial experience, who has recently returned from a tour in India. He was very full of the great relative advances that foreign traders are making in our Eastern possessions. In Upper Burma he met an active Teuton who said to him: "You English are very good. You conquer countries and most obligingly allow us to come in to enjoy the fruits of your costly labours. It is quite unnecessary for Germany to spend her money and the lives of her soldiers in making fresh acquisitions, while you continue to pursue your present enlightened policy." My friend thought that he detected a tone of irony in the way the word "enlightened" was pronounced. It would not be very astonishing if he did.

The House of Commons returned from its Whitsuntide holidays on Monday, and on the following day were calmly asked by Mr. Brookfield to adjourn over the Derby. Much as there may be to say for taking an airing on Epson Downs, when, as in ordinary circumstances, Wednesday is devoted to that "impostor" as he has been called, the private member, it was quite out of the question this year, and although for the look of the thing, more than anything else, a fair proportion of Conservatives voted for the motion, no sort of pressure was put upon the Opposition to vote. The fact is the Unionist leaders, or only a few of them, are not by any means enthusiastic sportsmen (Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have probably never been to the Derby all their lives), and they do not consider that the omission of the House of Commons now and then to recognise the principal racing event of the year necessarily implies that the country is going to the dogs. The Radicals are perhaps premature in predicting that the House of Commons will never again adjourn for the Derby; but another year, it would be advisable to put up a stronger advocate than Mr. Brookfield, who is not a witty person, and who has got into serious trouble by an apparently unfounded charge brought against an absent man—the Attorney-General—of betting with a bookmaker in the precincts of the House. The charge, had it been true, ought never to have been made, and Mr. Brookfield's surprising breach of good manners is universally condemned.

The Home Rule Bill makes very little, if any progress, and Mr. Gladstone's followers, whose temper is up, are very indignant because he will not adopt extreme measures to force the pace. Their amiability has not been improved by the sorry figure cut by them in the earlier divisions after the recess, and although the absence of some at least of the offenders has not been satisfactorily explained, the matter scarcely justifies the jubilation with which the diminution of the Liberal majority was hailed by the Unionist camp. The Premier's present unwillingness to cut the Gordian knot is due partly, no doubt, to his respect for the traditions of Parliament, which are held in little esteem by some of the new men, but the attitude of the more moderate and experienced of his followers has its influence over Mr. Gladstone. They are not anxious that the "guillotine" should be employed at once, and unless they can be won over the Prime Minister may be expected to turn a deaf ear to the stalwarts until they become too noisy for further resistance. When that time comes there will be wigs on the Parliamentary green.

The vexed question of the admission of women as Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society is still agitating that body. I suppose your readers are acquainted with what has occurred previously. The Council in their wisdom chose to admit certain ladies to the rather cheap honour of gratifying their vanity by adding the letters F. R. G. S. to their name. Subsequently, the action of the Council was condemned by the Fellows at a special meeting. In their report presented to the annual meeting, on Monday, the Council announced their acceptance of this vote as conclusive against admitting any more ladies, "without prejudice to the *status* of those already elected." The opponents of the lady geographers tried to get the last few words expunged, but in this attempt they failed. When the formal business had been concluded, the Earl of Mayo rose to propose that the vote of April 24 be rescinded, in other words, that the Council should continue to admit the fair sex. The chivalrous Earl argued that as a "great many" other learned societies in England or Scotland received ladies as members, there was no reason why the Geographical should not do the same. Sir Frederick Young, who is so well known in connection with the Colonial Institute, seconded the resolution, which was opposed by a Mr. William Hicks, who, I believe, is not known to fame. This gentleman ungallantly insinuated that if ladies were able to join on the same condition as their lords and masters (to employ a term that has become almost obsolete in these days of "female emancipation"), the Geographical might be degraded to the level of those "pleasure societies," which it is not necessary to further specify. Compliments of a rather left-handed character were, in fact, the order of the day. So ordinarily diplomatic a man as the Earl of Northbrook did not escape the prevailing contagion. His lordship was of course on the side of the ladies, partly because they can belong to the Royal Asiatic Society of which he has been president, and that body, said the ex-Viceroy, "considers itself far more important than the Royal Geographical Society! The Hicks party did not appear to approve altogether of his lordship's candour, but they restrained their feelings. A little later the ladies present fairly shuddered when one of their champions, Sir W. Flower, reminded the audience that forty years ago women—the word "women" was objected to at the meeting—were actually excluded from their meetings and that one famous voyageuse a foreigner, was refused admission on presenting herself at the doors as if it was a lodge of Freemasons. By the way, it is almost a wonder that some of the sisterhood have not started an agitation to obtain admission to the craft. Possibly they are keeping this in reserve to be brought forward when they have established their equality with man in other directions. It appeared that some of the opponents of Lord Mayo's motion are only half-hearted in their opposition. For example, Sir Edward Inglefield declared that he did not mind women becoming Fellows, but thought they should not sit on the Council; which shows that a man may be a distinguished sailor and geographer, and at the same time an indifferent logician! Eventually Lord Mayo withdrew his motion on the understanding that the Fellows will be specially convened to decide the weighty matter. In the meantime the controversy is being waged with undiminished vigour. It is somewhat surprising, not to say painful, to find that a man so popular with ladies as the Hon. George Curzon entertains the most reactionary views on the Great Woman question. Such a good Conservative might have spared the Primrose dames. "Already" says this rising, if uppish, young politician, "it is the complaint of several of our members that our meetings are flooded with the feminine element; and when to that element is accorded not merely the privilege of hospitality, but the right of voice and vote, we feel that just as M. Ps. sometimes find difficult in accommodating their arguments to an audience of Primrose dames, so geographical lectures will suffer from a like irresistible contagion." I have heard before of this ungracious complaint about meetings being flooded with the feminine element, but I thought the complaints were mainly confined to a class of young politicians, who are not gifted with Mr. Curzon's powers of eloquence, and who object at their rural political gatherings to the presence of their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, because those ladies are inclined to be more critical than the bucolic male element. However much we may disapprove of the line Mr. Curzon has taken up, every honest person must sympathise with his contempt for the persons who, without any pretensions to special geographical knowledge, or to be ranked as travellers in the proper sense of the word, are so fond of parading the inexpensively-purchased F. R. G. S. Mr. Curzon can, as he says, testify from some experience to the harm that is done both to the prestige of the Society and to the cause of geography "by the assumption in distant lands"—he might have said in England also—"of a semi-scientific character by irresponsible Fellows, whose title of F.R.G.S. imposes both upon Englishmen and upon foreigners." He is unwilling that the designation should sink to an even lower market value "if they are paraded by vagrant womanhood on visiting card and in books." Mr. Curzon hints that one of the real reasons why it is proposed to admit ladies to the Society is to compete with the rivalry of the Imperial Institute, that "pleasure society," as I suppose Mr. Hicks would style it.

A *propos* of the Imperial Institute I am told that the managers of that tremendous and still, I fear, doubtful experiment, are sadly in want of means. The sum of £60,000 is the amount of their requirements at the present moment. Where is this money to come from? There seems to be an impression that another appeal may be made to India, but many people think that previous to the hat being sent round the Native Courts again, it would be fairer to ask the Colonies to show a little more liberality than they have hitherto displayed. This does not seem unreasonable, especially as the Colonies are not unlikely to derive more benefit from the Institute than India or its Native Princes.

The papers inform us that the members of Parliament, "interested in the affairs of the Far East" (*sic*), are preparing a memorial for presentation to the Prime Minister, asking that the Indian Budget may be brought forward this year earlier than usual, and that two days at least be set aside for its discussion. I understand that the M.P.s who are taking the lead in this matter are—Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Caine. They must be very sanguine men if they expect to get what they want. Mr. Gladstone will send them, no doubt, the customary polite epistle without committing himself; but as in ordinary times he has never shown himself willing to sacrifice the consideration of other questions to the interests of India, it is hardly likely he will be heroic when public business is proceeding at less than a snail's pace, and he is driven at his wit's ends to know what to do to satisfy the demands of his importunate followers. Perhaps the Premier secretly holds to the idea entertained by some people. I could mention that in the present circumstances the Indian Budget is best relegated to the closing hours or moments of the session. The debate is purely academic, and although, when Mr. Fawcett was alive, it occasionally assumed a certain degree of importance, it now-a-days serves no purpose beyond affording certain not highly gifted or influential gentleman an opportunity of firing off speeches that might just as well be delivered elsewhere. Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Caine think that if the budget is introduced earlier, there will be a crowded house to listen to their eloquence. I think they are mistaken; at any rate, Mr. Stanhope could tell them how narrowly a count-out was prevented on the occasion when during his Under-Secretaryship the debate took place in May or June.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of June 2, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 10 p. m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Capt J Lloyd Jones
Surg-Capt H Greany
Mr E W Middlemast
Lt R J C Eastwood
Major D D Pryce
Mr Thos Taylor
Mr H Yorke
Mr A B Garwood

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Bateman
Col C H Spratt
Mr S C Firth
Mr and Mrs H T Ross
Mr Maconochie
Mr C S Nairne
Mr R B Swire
Surg-Lt-Col J Scully
Col Stopford
Mr R S de Winton
Col Mac Arthur
Miss de Winton
Major-Genl East
Mr F W House
Mr W A Hudson
Mr H S Philpott
Mr C O Wilsey
Mr F R Vicajee
Miss A Paterson
Mr D Coats Niven

FROM SUEZ—Sk Abdul Sayd Khan

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

THE COURT.

On Monday the Prince of Wales of held the fourth Levee of the season at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of York, the Duchess of Teck, Princess May, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the Derby on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia was again successful on Friday in carrying off the first prize at the regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club in a match open to yachts of any rig belonging to any recognized yacht club. In another race on Saturday the Prince's yacht was beaten by time allowance by the Iverna.

It is officially announced that the marriage of the Duke of York and the Princess May will take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Thursday, July 6.

The Princess May celebrated her 26th birthday on Friday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on Tuesday were presented by the Devonport Town Council with an illuminated address expressing the regret of the corporation at the termination of their Royal Highness's residence in the borough.

The Duke of Connaught on Monday opened the new engineering and electrical laboratories erected, at a cost of about £20,000, at University College, London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords reassembled on Tuesday, after the Whitsuntide vacation, but the sitting occupied only a few minutes, the business transacted being purely formal.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday, and the sitting was devoted to the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply. On Tuesday the motion for the adjournment over the Derby Day was negatived by a majority of 112 votes. The discussion of Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill was then proceeded with, and an amendment to limit the powers of an Irish legislature in discussing or passing resolutions on excepted subjects was resisted by the Government and was finally negatived by a majority of 21 votes. On Wednesday the consideration of Clause 3 was resumed, and the discussion of several amendments which were all rejected, occupied the entire sitting.

POLITICAL.

Lord R. Churchill addressed a great Unionist meeting at Bradford on Friday, replying at length and with vigour to Mr. Bryce's statements to his constituents at Aberdeen. On Saturday, Lord Randolph Churchill opened a new Constitutional club at Clayton, near Bradford, and afterwards addressed a large gathering. In the afternoon Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill were entertained at luncheon at the Midland Hotel, Bradford, and subsequently his lordship opened at Constitutional club at Undercliffe, in East Bradford.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., addressed a meeting a Scarborough on Saturday, in defence of the Government scheme for Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone was presented with an address at Chester railway station, on Monday, while on his way to London. In response he said he had never known a body more determined to discharge their duty to the country than the majority in the present House of Commons.

The annual council meetings of the Women's Liberal Federation began on Tuesday at the Holburn Town-hall. The Countess of Aberdeen presided and moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. Various alterations were made in the rules. A resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and discussions took place on the questions of temperance, parish councils, and Poor Law administration.

A statement has been issued by about 130 British Roman Catholic Unionists—among them the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigh, Albemarle, and Gainsborough, several other peers, the Lord Mayor, and the late Home Secretary—setting forth the reasons why they, and, as they believe, British Catholic Unionists in general, hold it to be a duty to resist Irish Home Rule.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Friday addressed a great meeting in Londonderry, and after examining the position of the Home Rule question, he insisted on the vital importance of the preservation of the legislative union for Great Britain, for Ireland, and for the whole Empire. On Saturday morning Lord Salisbury received at the Palace, Londonderry, a series of addresses and presentations from various bodies and associations belonging to the city and to the north-western district of Ulster. At noon the Marquis witnessed a parade of public bodies, political associations, working men's clubs, and religious organizations, and in the afternoon left Londonderry for Glenarm, the residence of the Earl of Antrim, with whom he was to stay for two or three days on a private visit.

The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London early on Wednesday morning.

GENERAL.

At Epsom, on Wednesday, the race for the Derby was run. There were 11 starters. The favourite, Mr. M'Calmont's Isinglass, came in first, winning by a length and-a-half from Mr. Rose's Ravensbury, with the Duke of Portland's Raeburn third.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the manner in which the railway companies have exercised the powers conferred on them by the Railway Rates and Charges Order Confirmation Acts of 1891-92 has begun its sittings, Mr. Shaw Lefevre presiding.

The House of Lords' Standing Committee met on Tuesday to consider the Bill to amend the law relating to the Madras and Bombay armies. Various amendments proposed by Lord Kimberley were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

At a meeting of Convocation of Oxford University, on Tuesday, the proposed arrangement between the University and the city authorities as to the abandonment by the Vice-Chancellor of his petty sessional jurisdiction, in the event of the appointment by the Lord Chancellor of certain members of the University to the city magisterial bench, was submitted, discussed, and agreed to without a division.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, the president, occupied the chair, and delivered an address in which he reviewed the progress of geography and the work and conditions of the society during the past year. A motion by Lord Mayo in favour of the admission of ladies as Fellows was, after a lively discussion, withdrawn, on the understanding that it is to be brought forward at a special meeting.

The annual meeting of the British East Africa Company was held on Monday at Winchester-house, Sir A. Kemball presiding. Mr. G. S. Mackenzie read a statement as to the finances of the company, the effect of which was that while the expenditure to date was £448,000, the assets were about £267,000, leaving a balance of £181,000 to be accounted for. He urged that the position of the company might be made quite satisfactory if her Majesty's Government would consent to a fair and reasonable readjustment in the application of the revenues of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

The four steamers despatched last year from Dundee on a sealing and whaling expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, which are on their homeward voyage, report that their enterprise has been completely successful, and that they have taken great numbers of seals and whales.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Gen. W. K. Hay, Mad. (Ret.); Brevet-Major W. T. Johnson, Bo. (Ret.); Sir W. Bowyer; Maj.-Gen. H. Mackenzie; Rev. Dr. Pritchard; Mr. H. W. Lord; Mr. H. Laird; Hon. Victoria Carmichael; and Lady M'Neill.

THE Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was released from Holloway Gaol on May 29, on the expiration of her term of six weeks' imprisonment for contempt of court. A number of "sympathising English and Scotch friends" have presented the Duchess with a silver casket containing £250 (the amount of the fine imposed upon her by Mr. Justice Jeune), "as an expression of indignant protest against the severe order made by a judge for having unflinchingly carried out a dying request of her husband."

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

"THE HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT."

MR. LUCY in his Parliamentary reports gives the following racy pictures of each day's proceedings in the week the last mail left:—

MONDAY, May 29.

The House of Commons met to-day after the Whitsun Recess. There was in the appearance of the benches no sign of the result of the whipping-up going on through the Recess in order to bring together a muster of Opposition Members such as shall check the growing habit of the Government in securing on current questions considerably more than their normal majority. There were absentees in all parts of the House, among the most prominent being Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Wm. Harcourt in summer waistcoat and high spirits, occupied the place of the Leader of the House, having on either side Mr. John Morley, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland, Mr. Fowler, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Woodall, and the indefatigable Mr. Marjoribanks. On the Front Opposition Bench at the moment business commenced there were present only Mr. Chaplin, Sir John Gorst, and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, a circumstance which naturally suggested to Mr. Chaplin the desirability of his assuming the Leadership of the Party.

It was understood that Mr. T. W. Russell had resolved to seize the opportunity of a second vote on account being asked for to arraign the whole policy of Mr. John Morley in Ireland. Mr. Russell was in his place and put a question to the Chief Secretary which drew from him the information that the state of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick is not at the present time more serious, but less serious in all fundamental particulars, than it had been when the Government came into office. It was expected that Mr. Russell would lead off with his motion to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary. But he made no sign and Mr. Jeffreys introduced the subject of the Ordnance Survey. It was here Mr. Chaplin's generalship had the opportunity of manifesting itself. It was pointed out that Sir John Dorington, Chairman of the Departmental Committee that has been inquiring into the subject of the Survey, was not present, and on his behalf Mr. Mather asked that the debate might be postponed. This request was supported by Sir John Hibbert and Mr. Herbert Gardner; but Mr. Chaplin, having a speech ready, was not to be deterred from the luxury of delivering it, and this he did under the depressing circumstances of an empty and listless House.

This happened as soon as the House got into Committee of Supply, motion being made that a vote on account of 4,910,250*l*. be granted on account of the Civil Service and Revenue Departments. When the conversation had proceeded some way, and seemed about to drop in accordance with the suggestion arising out of the absence of Sir John Dorington, Mr. Courtney interposed and led the Opposition off into what promised to be more fruitful pastures. He protested against the proposal to take a vote on account for a period of two months, declaring it to be without precedent. The Opposition pricked up their ears at this, and ominously cheered when Sir John Gorst confirmed Mr. Courtney's statement and supported his protest. It seemed as if here was a subject that might, with skilful handling, be used to occupy at least an hour of the sitting. Sir William Harcourt appeared on the scene with an amused look that did not augur well for the success of the new departure. He pointed out that, so far from there being no precedent for taking a second vote on account of covering a period of two months, it was difficult to find a precedent to the contrary, and then only in exceptional circumstances. For sixteen years such a vote had been regularly taken, an announcement he supported by citation of debates and divisions in which Mr. Courtney, at one time Financial Secretary to the Treasury, had himself defended and carried a vote identical with that he now criticised. Mr. Courtney at once admitted his error. Sir John Gorst, dying harder, asked what Sir William was quoting from. "From 'Hansard,'" said Sir William, blandly—"a work called 'Hansard.'"

Nothing more was heard on this point, the Committee much enjoying a little disquisition in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer discussed the bearings of the phrases used by Sir John Gorst, "a patriotic minority" and "a mechanical majority." Why a majority should be called mechanical any more than a minority was one of the things even Sir William Harcourt could not understand. He had observed that during the Recess the present minority had been instructed to be more mechanical than they had shown themselves hitherto. Pursuing the disquisition on the Ordnance survey a division was taken on an amendment by Mr. T. Chamberlayne, 96 voting to reduce the vote, the Government mustering 185 in support of it. This, as opening the new campaign with a majority for the Government of 89, was regarded on the Opposition benches as hardly a favourable start. Mr. T. Bowles, who had not even an amendment on the paper, next presented himself and discoursed at large on the question of harbours and lighthouses. "There is a good deal to be said about lighthouses," he observed amid ironical cheering, and this proved to be the case, though, judging from the rapidity with which the House emptied, the usefulness of disquisition did not seem to be commensurate with its length. On a division this fresh amendment was negatived by 191 votes against 95, a further increase, bringing the Ministerial majority dangerously near the round hundred.

The Opposition, being still left leaderless, wandered on, the lowest depth of absurdity, unredeemed even by assumption of practical purpose, being reached by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett. He took exception to the vote on account of the Peterhead Harbour. Mr. Robertson for all answer pointed out that matters were going on in this respect precisely the same under the present Government as they had been when the critic of to-night occupied the position of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. That, Mr. Robertson thought, would have been a more effective time for the hon. gentlemen to have made his protest. Sir Ellis, declaring that he had always objected to the undertaking, brought up Sir Wm. Harcourt with a little speech that stirred the sluggish depth of the sitting. For six years Sir Ellis, occupying a subordinate post in the last Government, had sat in silence on the Treasury Bench. It was clear now with what thoughts his mind had been occupied. He had been meditating on the misdeeds of his colleagues. That was, Sir William declared, amid cheers from the Ministerialists and dead silence on the Opposition benches, absolutely demoralising to any principle of government. "You cannot," he said, "eat your cake and have it. You cannot be a subordinate member of a Government, remain silent through its term of office, and when it is superseded launch forth in criticism of its policy and action." Such a course would destroy all the honourable traditions of Government. It was the first time in an experience of twenty-five years Sir William Harcourt had heard of such a thing, "and," he emphatically added, "I hope it will be the last."

Turning from this episode, Sir William expressed the hope that the vote might be discussed on some points more important than those that had been presented. It was absolutely necessary it should be passed to-night and reported to-morrow. He trusted they might now get forward with business. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, evidently deeply stung by the castigation he had publicly received, assured Sir William Harcourt that he was not going to sit silent whilst the chief monument of inconsistency in the House accused him of inconsistency. He declared he was not the least affected by it; but he took the opportunity of denouncing it as a piece of the most ridiculous hectoring he had ever heard. None of the ex-Civil Lord's colleagues on the Front Opposition Bench or his friends behind showing a disposition to come to his assistance the subject lapsed. But it was evident from the manner in which members sprang up from various sides of the House competing for precedence that the Irish debate, regarded in advance as the principal work of the evening, was not within measurable distance.

Hour after hour, with the assistance of between fifty and sixty members, the Committee proceeded in leisurely fashion to discuss all kinds of subjects. The circumstances under which officers of the House of Lords are engaged and the salaries attached to their offices, as compared with the remuneration and duties of their colleagues in the House of Commons, was lengthily discussed, with discovery of almost revolutionary principles on the part of Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Bartley, and other members on the Conservative side. A division on the motion to reduce the vote on account of the House of Lords, disclosed the presence (not in the House, but in its precincts) of something over 200 members. Once more the Government majority was maintained far above the normal point, 66 voting in the minority and 139 for the vote as presented by the Treasury. Other subjects followed—the financial relations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which had the inspiring effect of drawing a protest from the Chairman, who thought it might better be discussed on the Scotch votes. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, reappearing, proposed to discuss the attack on the vicar of St. Anne's, Bermondsey, during an election contest in July last. This drew from Mr. Asquith an energetic protest against occupying the time of the House of Commons with the trumpery details of a street row. Mr. Lowther coming to the assistance of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett was greeted with anguished cries for the division. Thus encouraged Mr. Macfarlane moved the closure. But the Chairman's patience was invulnerable. He declined to put the question. This gave an opportunity to Lord Carmarthen to drop in with a few remarks on carrying revolvers. Mr. Howell followed with the question of the extradition of Mr. J. S. Balfour. Colonel Nolan wanted to know when the Government were likely to hear from Sir Gerald Portal. This led Mr. Legh into a disquisition on the personal characteristics and adventures of Arabi Pacha, at which once more the Chairman showed signs of restiveness. At twenty minutes past eleven Sir William Harcourt made a renewed appeal to the Committee to get to business. This was met by a disquisition from Sir John Gorst on the composition of the Labour Bureau. Mr. Mundella having replied, and Mr. Bartley showing a disposition to carry the debate over midnight, Sir William Harcourt moved the closure. The Chairman put the question. The House having been cleared, Mr. Bartley (remaining seated with his hat on, in accordance with the Standing Orders) wanted to argue the matter out with the Chairman. Mr. Mellor declined to be drawn into controversy, and on a division the closure was carried by 192 votes against 124. The vote was then agreed to—a conclusion accomplished after eight hours' talk.

THE DERBY DAY DEBATE.

TUESDAY, May 30.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House shortly after public business commenced this afternoon. His return after the Whitsun Holidays, evidently in excellent health, did not at the moment draw forth special recognition. But when a little later he rose to answer a question he was greeted with a rousing cheer. He found the House in a very different condition from that through which it droned last night. As the division on the motion for the adjournment over the Derby Day showed, there were over 450 members present. These crowded the benches even during question time, among the newcomers being Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. The leader of the Opposition arrived midway in the questions but did not think it worth while to remain through Colonel Brookfield's speech, though careful to return in time to vote.

Of the half-dozen questions addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Weir had one which attracted amused attention. A mannerism with the hon. member, which largely accounts for the amusement he affords the House, is the deliberate, the almost blood-curdling solemnity with which he prefaces an inquiry on the most trifling point. "I beg," he usually says, with necessary variation, "to ask the Secretary of State for Scotland question. No. 112." This afternoon he rose to ask Mr. Gladstone whether, with a view of saving the time of the House, a member called upon by the Speaker may not respond by simply giving the number of the question which stands in his name, omitting the introductory form of words. Mr. Gladstone shared the amusement with which the effort to save time in the question hour came from this particular quarter, and laughingly replied. Answering Mr. Saunders, the Premier, amid ironical cheers from gentlemen opposite, said the views of the Government on the question of property qualification as set forth in Clause 6 of the Home Rule Bill, are not so stereotyped that Ministers will decline to hear the problem discussed.

Rising at a quarter-past four in a full House, Colonel Brookfield moved the adjournment of the House over to-morrow, being the Derby Day. In accordance with tradition, on recent occasions sustained with unusual success by Lord Elcho, Colonel Brookfield set himself the difficult task of deliberately making a funny speech, The impromptus fell a little flat, and one slip in good manners,—at least a departure from the standard of good taste set up by the House—led to a storm of interruption that hastened the conclusion. Colonel Brookfield averred that he had seen a distinguished member of the Government in one of the inner lobbies engaged in "making a book." There being cries of "Name, name," he significantly added that if any one thought he had in his reference utterred anything that was slanderous he would suggest he should on the subject consult the senior Law Officer of the Crown. Sir Charles Russell, still engaged in Paris on State business, was not present to hear this innuendo, which was warmly resented by the Ministerialists, and led to persistent cries for the division, amid which Colonel Brookfield resumed his seat.

Major Rasch, who seconded the motion, was more fortunate in avoiding pitfalls. The House good-humouredly laughed when he appealed to Mr. Gladstone to support the motion on the ground that this was possibly the last time members connected with agriculture would be able to go down to Epsom. Bad seasons, swine fever, and corn at 23s. a quarter would leave them in a position in which they could scarcely afford the necessary return ticket. Mr. John Ellis, in soberest fashion, moved the rejection of the motion. Captain Norton made a speech understood to be in ironical vein, and Mr. Macfarlane moved the closure. He explained that he did so in the belief that there was no member present who could rise and declare upon his honour that he had anything new to add to the debate. Lord Stanley accepted the challenge, but the new point presumably contained in his speech was not discernible. On a division the motion was negatived by 281 votes to 169.

The House resumed Committee on the Home Rule Bill on a proposal moved by Colonel Naylor-Leyland to postpone Clause 3. After a brief discussion, the amendment was negatived by 273 votes against 240—a result which, as testifying to the wholesome effect of the recent whipping-up of the Opposition, was hailed from that quarter with heavy cheering. The Committee proceeding to discuss the clause, the first two amendments were ruled out of order. Lord Wolmer moved one providing that not only shall the Irish Legislature not have power to make laws in respect of certain matters set forth in the Bill, but shall be prohibited from discussing or passing resolutions upon them. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion in a speech which, owing to conversational tone in which it was delivered, was imperfectly heard. One of its main arguments was that it would be useless to include in the Bill a provision the Imperial Parliament would have no means of rendering operative. Mr. Balfour, who followed, seized upon this, declaring, with eloquent sweep of the arm, that it made an end of the whole argument on which the Bill rested. If contracts made by it between the Imperial Parliament and the Irish people were not binding, what became of the basis on which the Bill was avowedly built? Another objection taken by Mr. Gladstone was that the inclusion of theamendment would abolish the right of petition. That, Mr. Balfour urged, brought in the question of the retention of the Irish members. If the Irish members were to be retained in the Imperial Parliament they would be the representatives of Irish opinion at Westminster, and the privilege of petition would be unnecessary. "Are you going to retain the Irish members?" he asked, leaning across he table to question the Premier. Mr. Gladstone responded by referring to the ninth clause, "which," he added, "we shall do our best to induce the House to accept." This Mr. Balfour welcomed as an unusually definite statement, observing that if it had been made earlier it would have saved much debate.

The debate went forward unenlivened even by a speech from Colonel Saunderson. Mr. Chamberlain, returning from an early dinner, rose at ten o'clock, and delivered an animated speech. Referring to a phrase dropped by Mr. Gladstone on an earlier occasion, he asked whether the iron had not been entering the soul of Irishmen for seven hundred years, and did the Prime Minister think he could pull it out in seven years? Mr. Gladstone had objected to an injunction against resolutions moved in an Irish Parliament. But could any man say that if England were at war the Irish Parliament would not pass resolutions in opposition to British policy? The Solicitor-General replied in a weighty speech, insisting that resolutions of themselves had no validity. It was therefore foolish to attempt to nullify by Act of Parliament what was already null and void. Resolutions, however unauthorised by statute, would nevertheless carry the weight of the utterance of the people, and it would be unwise to attempt to shut down such a safety valve as the opportunity of moving resolutions provided. The Committee divided, the amendment being rejected by 252 votes against 238, a reduced majority hailed with prolonged cheers, the Opposition, reviving an old Parliamentary joke, hilariously shouting, "Resign! Resign!" In accordance with an undertaking given at the opening of the sitting Mr. Gladstone, shortly after eleven o'clock, moved to report progress. The report stage of Supply, dealing with the Vote on Account, was taken, and occupied the sitting up to its close.

IN THE WRONG LOBBY.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

Members of the House of Commons having by a large majority decided not to adjourn over the Derby Day, faithfully mustered to carry forward debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill. As the divisions showed, over 500 members were at one time available, a remarkable muster for a Wednesday afternoon. The proceedings throughout were, with one exception, devoid of incident or episode. It was an officers' battle, the principal conversation taking place across the table, and as was complained by more than one member, in occasionally inaudible fashion. Mr. Heneage, claiming that he had borne without protest the agony of knowing that Mr. Gladstone was speaking at the table whilst he was unable to catch the drift of his remarks, hotly protested when Mr. John Morley fell into that conversational style, which, though it looks like business, is a little embarrassing for those who desire o follow the debate.

Lord Wolmer occupied the greater part of the sitting with an amendment designed to preclude the Irish Legislature from granting votes in Supply except on the recommendation of the Crown, signified by a Minister of the Imperial Government. Mr. Balfour argued that unless the amendment were added to the Bill, the Irish Legislature would be able to pass votes in Supply for any purpose they pleased, and that the Irish Paymaster-General would not be prevented from carrying out their orders even if they were designed for illegal purposes. Mr. Gladstone and Mr John Morley combated this assertion. At the end of two hours Mr Jesse Collings, rising to continue the debate, the opportunity seemed convenient for moving the closure. Mr. Byles did so, but the Chairman refused to put the question. Mr. Collings having concluded his remarks, Mr. Morley moved the closure, which was agreed to without a division. Lord Wolmer's amendment was negatived by 240 votes against 188, a majority of 52, hailed with loud cheers from the Ministerialists.

By a subsequent amendment Mr. Gerald Balfour proposed to exempt from the operative powers of the Irish Legislature the perogatives or other executive powers of the Crown. This was not pressed to a division. General Goldsworthy in a speech the temper of which was commended by Mr. Gladstone, moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that under the present system it is impossible to do without a Viceroy. When Home Rule became law the party character of the Viceroy would cease, and then, he hinted, nomination to the office of a member of the Royal Family would be a pleasant thing. On a division this amendment was negatived by 265 votes against 219. An amendment by Sir A. Scoble prohibiting the Irish Legislature from passing any Act that might affect the authority of Parliament, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown, was negatived by 276 votes against 237.

This divison was followed by a curious scene. Mr. Marjoribanks having announced the figures, Mr. Tomlinson, who was one of the tellers for the amendment, addressing the Chairman, stated that an hon. member in the "No" lobby had not passed through to record his vote. Some apparently heated conversation passed between Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Tomlinson, still standing at the table, whilst the Chairman was looking up precedents to deal with the situation. The group of tellers having broken up, Mr. Marjoribanks, rising from the Treasury Bench, where he had seated himself, said Mr. Tomlinson was telling in the "Aye" lobby, and could have no knowledge of what took place in the "No" lobby. Sir Herbert Maxwell here volunteered the information that he had informed the hon. member of the alleged circumstance. Mr. Tomlinson by this time had worked his way round to the Speaker's chair, from behind the shadow of which he at odd moments nervously darted, communicating bits of information to the Chairman. One of these most to the point was the name of the member in question, who turned out to be Mr. Wayman. The Chairman, summoning him to the Bar, asked whether he had heard the question put. Mr. Wayman answered that he had heard the division called, but not the question put. Whereupon the Chairman made an absolutely inaudible remark, which private inquiry showed to be a judgment disallowing the vote. One more division followed on an amendment by Mr. Parker Smith, negatived by 278 votes against 234, the Government majority being thus kept to the end above its normal level.

"URGENCY," BUT NO FORWARD MOVEMENT.

THURSDAY, June 1.

Mr. Labouchere lost no time this afternoon in endeavouring to obtain from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs confirmation or otherwise of the report published this morning, that Sir Gerald Portal had hoisted the British flag in Uganda, and proclaimed a protectorate on behalf of Great Britain. Sir E. Grey said no information of any kind had been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Gerald Portal since he had arrived at Uganda. Was it competent for him, under his instructions, to take the course attributed to him? Mr. Labouchere further asked, and persisted in the inquiry. Sir E. Grey referred him to the instructions given to the Commissioner, aod assured him that in the circumstances he was quite as well able to form an opinion upon their scope as were any personages at the Foreign Office. Mr. Weir had several questions on the paper, and on presenting himself to put them, received his accustomed ovation. He to-day introduced a novelty into his style of interrogation, omitting the prefatory words with which questions are usually addressed to a Minister, simply stating the figure of the question. "Num-bar 49" was one of the remarks he addressed to the Traasury Bench, and, uttered in a tone reminiscent of the giving out of a hymn, hugely delighted the House.

There were seventy-two questions on the paper, an unusally large number, the putting of which occupied an hour and a half of the sitting. With the exception of that put by Mr. Labouchere, they were not notable for public interest. Much more to the point was one addressed to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Macfarlane. Interposing when the list of printed questions had been gone through, the member for Argyleshire, amid sympathetic cheers from the Liberals, asked the Premier whether he had observed that there were still ninety amendments to Clause 3; that Mr. Balfour had publicly admitted that the object of himself and his friends in amassing these amendments was to destroy the Bill; and whether in these circumstances he proposed to take any steps to expedite the business. Mr. Balfour rose to explain that what he had meant was that by the acceptance of amendments by a majority of the House the Bill would be so altered that the Government would withdraw it. "A little sanguine" Mr. Gladstone laughingly observed, was this view of the prospects of Oppossition amendments. As for Mr. Macfarlane's inquiry Mr. Gladstone admitted that whilst he was a little discouraged by the slowness of the progress made, he still relied upon the good sense and equity of the House, and upon that reliance it was his intention at present to proceed on the lines hitherto taken. At this point the cheering came exclusively from the Conservatives.

It was five o'clock when the Orders of the Day were reached. The first on the list was the Home Rule Bill, and in the ordinary course of events the House would forthwith have gone into Committee. But as announced in "The Daily News" this morning, the Opposition had another card to play. Mr. Arnold-Forster, rising from the bench on which Mr. Chamberlain sits, asked leave to move the adjournment, in order to discuss as a matter of urgent public importance the unchecked growth of crime in Ireland and the failure of the Irish Executive to take adequate steps towards dealing with it. Mr. Healy asked whether, the Opposition having had opportunity specially provided for them to discuss this matter, on Tuesday night (he might have added and on Monday), it was in order now to bring the matter forward as one of urgent public importance. The Speaker adroitly left this to the House to deal with, proceeding to inquire whether it was its pleasure that leave should be given. The Opposition, with the exception of right hon. gentlemen on the Front Bench, rose as one man, and Mr. Forster being thus authorised proceedeed to deliver his speech. It was some moments before he could be heard. The majority of the House were at the mercy of this new device for wasting public time and obstructing the Home Rule Bill. But they were not bound to remain to listen to the speeches by which a more or less wide gap of time would be filled up. They accodingly passed out in squadrons, the flight including many who had stood up to testify to the urgency of the question Mr. Forster had in charge. There were loud cries of "Order!" as members streaming down the gangway passed between Mr. Forster on his legs and the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Morley detected in the performance a certain lack of good faith, since while obtaining the ear of the House on the ground that the matter was one of urgency, Mr. Forster had devoted one-half of his speech to the dishing-up of old matters disposed of by various Votes of Censure moved before the Easter Recess. The Chief Secretary at considerable length defended his administration in Ireland. But the House, recognising the hollowness of the whole business, was not disposed to pay the attention it deserved. Once the apathy was stirred by interruption from Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Forster, interrupting Mr. Morley, had based the citation of certain figures on the "Limerick Leader," which, he said, was the exponent of the opinion of hon. gentlemen opposite. "Not at all," shouted Mr. Tim Healy across the floor. Mr. Morley had recommenced his speech when Mr. W. Redmond, slowly rising from the West End, where he has taken up his quarters amid Tory colonels and lordly landowners observed, "The 'Limerink Leader is' as good as the 'Freeman's Journal.'" No one disputing this proposition, Mr. Morley went on to the end. Mr. T. W. Bussell materially assisted in carrying on the conversation up to eight o'clock, when on a division the motion for the adjournment was negatived by 241 votes against 203.

The House then went into Committee on the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone returned after a brief absence and took part in the occasionally heated discussion that followed. Speaking at half-past eleven on an amendment by Mr. Wyndham limiting the forces under command of the Irish Legislature to a local police force required for local purposes and acting under the orders of a local authority there happend a scene which must have given pain to many members opposed to the policy of the right hon. gentleman. Evidently worn out with the long vigil, the Premier was discussing the amendment with Mr. Chamberlain, when he was interrupte with more than usual vigour by the group of "gentlemen of England" who sit on the back benches behind the Leaders of the Opposition. It was a pitiful scene, Mr. Gladstone struggling with evident weariness and these gentlemen laughing "Oh! oh!" and "Ha! ha!" "I am not angry," said Mr. Gladstone turning to regard them with face that seemed aged ten years since he had taken his seat on the Treasury Bench, "I am only sorry." Mr. Balfour, who has on more than one occasion openly endeavoured to repress these demonstrations made no sign; but Mr. Chamberlain was careful to dissociate himself and his freinds from the unworthy incident. He even went the length of endeavouring to convince Mr. Gladstone that he had misunderstood the outbreak, and that the noises had not meant what they seemed to convey, not only to onlookers, which was of comparatively small importance, but to the veteran statesman, for the moment worn out in the long struggle. "Progress" was reported at midnight, practically none having been made. Clause 3 was still under consideration, only half a page of the six pages of amendments being disposed of.

EGYPT.—THE OTHER SIDE.

UNDER the above heading the *Times* gives prominence to the report of an interview accorded to the Cairo correspondent of that journal by a distinguished Egyptian, who discoursed with remarkable freedom on the Egyptian question:—

Cairo, May 5.—The following statements are made by his Eminence Essayed el Bakry, Chief of the Sheriffs and Religious Rites in Egypt.

His Eminence is one of the three or four prominent native religious dignitaries exercising considerable influence in the Mussulman world, and, as he is a man of culture, with advanced but moderate views, and a good type of the thinking class of Egyptians, his opinions are interesting.

As is becoming in the case of a good Mussulman ecclesiastic, the first place in the order of conversation was given to H.I.M. the Sultan; and, replying to the question, "What are the sentiments of the Egyptians towards the Sultan?" he said:—

The entire population professes a great leaning towards and a sincere attachment to the Sultan in both a political and a religious sense. This feeling has increased markedly during the last few years, and the impression produced by late events in Egypt proves that the people are sensitive to any infringement of the rights of the Sultan, Neither the people nor their chiefs desire separation from the Sublime Porte under any form or condition.

Do you consider that England has benefited Egypt?

No one can deny that she has rendered the greatest services by her reforms, and the officials sent from England have discharged their missions with great zeal and probity.

Do you believe that these improvements would have occurred if there had not been the occupation?

I cannot admit the pretension. Egypt had need of certain European functionaries, but this did not necessitate an army of occupation, as witness the commencement of this century, when Egypt began spontaneously her own civilization, and, by the help of the Europeans, accomplished works of public utility far more numerous than those executed during the occupation, and I go so far as to say that some departments during the latter period compare unfavourably with the former period. The irrigation works, comprising the barrage and 8,000 kilometres of canals and embankments constructed or commenced by Mohammed Aly, have been continued under his successors to this day. The army which formerly numbered 100,000 to 200,000 men and acquired renown by its conquests in Syria, Arabia, and the Soudan, is now diminished to 14,000. Education, which is indisputably the foundation of a nation's greatness, has fallen to a level which renders hopeless the idea of producing men to compare with those of the past. As regards public security, we are all agreed that since the occupation thefts and crimes of violence have increased, that there is no longer the security which existed formerly, and that the Government knows neither the cause of nor the remedy for the evil. In my opinion the evil arises from the very nature of the laws and regulations introduced since the occupation, which are unsuited to existing conditions, and the most limited notions about sociology would show that, in the present condition of Egyptians, to impose upon them European law is analogous to trying to make a fish breathe out of water on the ground that the superior animals do so, and that it is advantageous for them. The finances have improved enormously, and now compare favourably with those of the most flourishing States; but the improvement began in 1880 with the appointment of the Commission of Liquidation, which fixed the revenue and expenditure. The reorganization of the native tribunals was ordered by the Khedive in 1881, before the occupation, which dates from 1882, and they have since been administered satisfactorily by natives whose capacity is acknowedged even by the English. Representative Chambers are the most important institutions for Governmental improvement, as they present the only guarantee for justice to all and for the nation's prosperity. Egypt, after 4,000 years of tyranny, became endowed with a Liberal Chamber which the occupation suppressed and replaced by the Legislative Council, a body of absolutely no account, whose sole prerogative is to utter its opinions, and whose mission consequently in nowise differs from that of the editor of a newspaper. Yet no one can assert that the Egyptians are not fitted to have a worthy Chamber of representatives, for it is certain that the country is not more backward than Servia or Bulgaria. The suppression of the representative Chamber is the blackest stain on the occupation.

Are there to be found in Egypt men capable of governing?

Of late years no regard has been given to the fitness of the men nominated to the highest posts. Their complacency, pliability, and indisposition to face opposition have been the sole consideration, so that they should occupy their posts merely for form's sake. For this object men were chosen who are only the remains of the old time, and whom Europeans as well as ourselves criticize. The world sees this, and cries out that there cannot be any capable men in a country whose chiefs are of such a stamp, and hence comes the belief that, if England abandoned Egypt, leaving the direction of affairs to such men, all would be lost, and two weeks' time suffice for government to revert to its condition of former times. The truth is that one can reckon by hundreds capable men, mostly of the younger generation, which we know to be patriotic, liberty-loving, and instructed in public affairs, and upon these we should depend. The native Courts furnish an instance, as they work satisfactorily, and their functionaries are men of this category.

Do you think that England has prepared the Egyptian for self-government?

I do not. On the contrary, the English have hindered him through not employing him first in subordinate posts and advancing him to more important ones after ascertaining his fitness. Their action during the past ten years has been the very opposite, for, beginning by taking the higher posts, they have gradually occupied the smaller ones also, leaving to the Egyptian only those quite insignificant, where he cannot exercise any independent action, but is a mere machine, and day by day the English extend themselves in this line of action. It is evident that this is not the way to prepare the Egyptian for self-government, but, on the contrary, is the way to constrain him to have perpetual need of England. For instance, to whom could Egypt, in the absence of the English, intrust her army, in which there is no native officer of higher rank than commander of a battalion?

Why does the actual feeling of hostility to the English exist, since you admit that they have made improvements in the administrations.

The people are convinced that these improvements have not been made for them, and all the acts of the English have strengthened this conviction. Not one indicates that they have the intention of some day restoring the administrations to those to whom they belong, for every administration taken hold of by the English for reforming purposeshas become essentially and entirely English, and the Egyptian functionaries are kept on only to save appearances.

The ideas expressed in the foregoing statement are those of a numerous body of Egyptians, especially of the higher and educated classes, and the translation is rendered almost literally in order to reproduce as accurately as possible the native train of thought.

To to the outward eye (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) his Highness of Gondal would seem the happiest of unhappy men. "He is Thakore of a magnificent territory somewhere or other in the immemorial East, he is a D.C.L. of Oxford, he has been to the Imperial Institute. But what is all this to the mind whose æsthetic aspirations are still unsatisfied? There is a canker gnawing at the heart of his supposed prosperity. Gondal has no National Anthem. But this resolute and enlightened prince—certainly among the most enlightened of all our Eastern allies—does not despair. He has announced a prize of £100 for the best composition on this inspiring theme. It is to be ready by October. In the interval the curious world will doubtless enjoy the unwonted spectacle of Brahms and Grieg and Tchaikowsky and the rest of them scurrying from shore to shore and sea to sea, feverishly searching for Gondal and the necessary local colour."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE manufacture of special powders for the large guns on the Indian coast defences has been successfully carried out in the Government Powder Factory at Kirkee. It is satisfactory to note that these powders have been made from charcoal prepared from Indian dhal stalks.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,60,000 for the construction of works to protect from erosion the whole of the river bank at Syriam, Rangoon, in front of the heavy gun and mine field batteries and the barrack site.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, the Madras Government has been pleased to sanction the grant of a gratuity of nine months' pay of the appointment held by him at the time he received the wound to Lieutenant E. F. Cooke Hurle, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for wounds received in action near Simla in Upper Burma.

THE South-Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 20th May were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 75,667-10-2, and for goods, &c., Rs. 79,988-1-3, making altogether Rs. 155,655-11-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149-3-10. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,49,585-6-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-4-0.

THE best available opinion in Simla regarding the simultaneous examination question is that, apart from the violation of the principle, which has guided the Government in India for nearly a hundred years, the proposal is quite impracticable, if, as must be conceded, Bengali babus cannot be admitted *en masse* to govern Mahomedans and Sikhs. The difficulty could not be got over by restriction of the successful candidates to their own provinces, because nearly all successful candidates would be Bengali babus, who would monoplise all, or nearly all, the annual vacancies in the Bengal Commission Bengal would then become a province almost entirely without European civilians, a prospect which the Government cannot be expected to accept.

THE case of the theft of law books recently announced from the Court of Colonel Parker, Divisional Judge at Rawalpindi, came on in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner on Wednesday. The District Superintendent of Police conducted the prosecution, asking the court to suspend from practice and prosecute the barrister and the pleader who purchased the stolen law books. Colonel Parker was examined. The further hearing of the case will take place at Murree.

CAPTAIN DENNYS has had to forego his month's leave, and appear at Murree before the Commission inquiring into the working of the Cantonment Act. Rawalpindi was omitted in the original list of stations where inquiries were to be conducted, but Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, who officiated there last winter, probably recognised the necessity of a visit to Murree, which includes Rawalpindi.

ALTHOUGH the full report of the Herschell Committee will reach Simla this week, learnes the *Pioneer*, the public are not likely to glean any authentic information regarding its contents for some time to come. The Government of India, in the first place, will discuss the recommendations, and then forward their views to the Secretary of State. The latter will have to consider these and put them before the Cabinet for a final decision. Thus it will be some weeks before a declaration of the currency reforms adopted can be made. The announcement will come suddenly, and probably will be published simultaneously in England and India. Meanwhile exchange probably will rise in anticipation of something being done to rehabilitate silver, though whether the measure will prove to be the heroic step of closing the mints can only be conjectured.

LATEST news from Kabul shows the Amir to be completing all his arrangements for a really well organised campaign in the Hazarajat. Profiting by last year's experience he means to concentrate an exceptionally large force on the country without delay, so as to reduce the Hazaras before the autumn. He has the advantage that there are no disturbances elsewhere this summer to distract his attention.

THERE is no possibility of the two companies of the 15th Sikhs now at Gilgit being relieved until next summer. The detachment of fifty men with Captain Younghusband in Chitral cannot be recalled, and two years' service on the frontier is not, after all, a very long period. The permanent strength of the garrison of Chilas for the next few months has been fixed at three hundred infantry and two mountain guns of the Kashmir Imperial Service Force.

IT has been decided that it is not necessary to keep British troops any longer at Khelat. The three companies of the Middlesex Regiment now there will accordingly march to Quetta on relief by four hundred rifles of the 2nd Bombay Infantry. A section of the Derajat Mountain Battery from Loralai will also relieve the two guns of No. 5 British Mountain Battery. The squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry will stand fast at Khelat, the summer garrison of which will thus be between five hundred and six hundred men.

A SERIOUS riot occurred the other day, says a Calcutta paper, at Durgapur, Bahmanberia Sub-Division, Tippera. Mr. King, Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Assam Railway, while in his office on Wednesday, received information that the labourers in his charge were being beaten by the villagers, and he hurried to the scene, about half-a-mile distant. He was forthwith attacked by a crowd of villagers with *lathis* and fishing spears. He received two wounds on the head, one fracturing the skull, and three spear-wounds on his arm and leg, and his right arm is broken. The wounded officer is known to be most considerate in his dealings at all times with both the labourers and villagers, and is very popular with all classes. The attack appears to have been wholly unprovoked. He was unable to defend himself, being totally unarmed at the time. Mr. King is now in Comilla under the treatment of Dr. Francis, Medical Officer, Assam-Bengal Railway Company. The local authorities are engaged in tracing out the offenders. Five labourers also received comparatively trivial wounds. The villagers in the neighbourhood have been in a state of irritation at the operations of the railway company in acquiring their lands. In all probability, they combined to punish the engineer and his labourers, believing that by offering violent opposition they might succeed in having the railway line diverted elsewhere. According to the latest report, Mr. King is doing as well as possible, and his life is not in danger.

THE tonga with the Kashmir mails went over the khud and into the stream at Kohala a few days ago, the driver giving the horses a sudden wrench to avoid a bullock cart. Besides the driver, there were in the tonga two other drivers who were going up from Murree, and all three having escaped serious hurt, managed to scramble out, bringing the important mails with them. The less important bags were lost. One of the ponies was killed by the fall and the other was so seriously injured that it had to be shot.

UMRA KHAN is now at Barwa on the far bank of the river which is now flooded and impassable. He is compelled, therefore, to delay any action against Swat till the autumn when it is fully expected that he will endeavour to bring a great part of upper Swat under his possession. The Swatis are prepared, however, and are said to have built three towers already, opposite Barwa, and to rely upon Boner for aid in the event of Umra Khan's descent. It is commonly stated that Umra Khan asked for a one tenth share of Swat failing compliance with which request he announced at the same time his determination to take a far larger share by force. Severe fighting may be expected in the autumn.

THE members of Mr. Ibbetson's Commission, inquiring into the working of the cantonment regulations, return very shortly to Simla, there to write their report by the light of the evidence taken at Umballa, Meerut and Lucknow, and the information supplied to the Government of India from other cantonments which the Commission have been unable to visit.

THE decision on the question of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Indian Civil Service is not likely to be given for many months, as the routine course will be pursued by the Government of India of consulting local administrations, when the despatch covering Mr. Paul's resolution eventually reaches this country.

IT will be but cold comfort to members of the Public Works Department to learn that the India Office are, to quote a home correspondent, "going exhaustively into the scheme of reorganisation proposed by the Government of India." The Secretary of State has now had the despatch in his hands since the first week in December, but the only intimation he has vouchsafed regarding it is that he will take six months at least to pass orders thereon.

A GOOD deal of preliminary work has to be done before the third revision of the Indian Cantonment Code can be made over to the Committee at Simla, which will have to recast the 600 sections. The Home Department will have their say in the matter, and they are prepared to give every assistance in compiling a workable code. The opinions of the Local Governments consulted must admittedly have great weight, and these are all on the side of a compact and simply worded code.

AN interesting note by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Officiating Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, upon the capital and revenue finance accounts of Indian railways for 1891-92, has been published. It fully confirms the view that railway profits are absorbed to an extraordinary extent by the interest and annuities having to be paid in sterling, The loss by exchange in the course of the year dealt with was twenty and a half millions of rupees.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore of Morvi, who had intended to be present at the opening of the Imperial Institute, but owing to an unexpected delay, did not arrive in England till ten days after, has since been to Ashbourne, where his son, Prince Lukdriji, has been staying for three months with his private tutor. Having conscientiously done Dovedale and the show places of the district, including Major Duncombe's stud farm at Calwich Abbey, his Highness, accompanied by his son, has departed for a tour in Switzerland.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala will remain in London, at the Savoy Hotel, till June 9, when he leaves for Paris. Sir James Lyall, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, gave a party in honour of the Maharaja on May 29.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala, attended by Col. C. F. Massey and Capt. Sindar Sing, honoured Mr. H. A. Blyth with his presence at dinner on May 30, at 45, Portland-place. Among the other guests were Lord Carrington, Sir R. Herbert, Sir W. Kaye, Col. Alan Gardner, Col. FitzGeorge, Prof. Dewar, Mr. Walter Gilbey, Mr. Luke Fildes, and Mr. David Murray. Covers were laid for sixty-four.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place in July between Stuart, eldest son of the Rev. W. Tringham, of Longcross, with Constance, eldest daughter of Charles H. Tawney, C.I.E., of West Hill, Godalming.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the Berlin *Tageblatt*, the evacuation of Uganda by the I. B. E. A. C. was carried out on April 1. On the same day Sir G. Portal proclaimed a Protectorate on behalf of her Majesty.—The *Times* special correspondent, telegraphing from Mengo (via Mombasa, May 31), stated that Sir G. Portal had enlisted all the Soudanese troops in the service of the Government, and decided to abandon the two furthest forts in Toru, and to bring their garrisons down to the two nearest forts. One hundred soldiers, with their wives and slaves, were to be brought to Kampala. Capt. Macdonald had been appointed resident at that place, and other questions were being dealt with. The country was reported quiet.

"SHOEMAKERS' wives are the worst shod," says the proverb, and scientific bodies are occasionally found deficient in matters of learning. The Indian prince who sat beside the Duke of Connaught at the inauguration of the Engineering Laboratories in Gower-street this week must (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) have been not a little surprised to see himself described in the list of invited guests as "H.H. the Shakore Salib of Gondal." Surely they must have some pundit at University College to whom the ordinary appellations "Thakore" and "Sahib" are not utterly unknown.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P., has consented to go out to India at the end of the present year in order to preside over the next session of the National Congress, with the formation of which, eight years ago, he had so much to do. This will be the hon. member's first visit to his native country since his election as a member of the House of Commons.

SOME relief of the political tension in Paris was afforded on May 27, when a telegram was received from the Governor of French Indo-China announcing that the blockade of Khong was raised on May 22 by a relief column, almost without fighting. Public feeling, however, is in favour of the recall of M. de Lanessan. M. Flourens, writing in the *Eclair*, says:—"We do not intend to make any fresh Colonial conquests, but we are not going to let so fine a colony as Cochin China either perish in our hands or fall into the clutches of Great Britain."

THE Czar's visit to Moscow has passed off without any incident of international importance. On May 27 his Majesty laid the foundation-stone in the Kremlin of a monument to his father, the construction of which will occupy three years. In the evening a State banquet and ball were given; and on May 28 the Czar and the Imperial family left Moscow by special train.—All the clauses of the bill modifying the Bulgarian Constitution were read a third time on May 28 by the Great Sobranye, and passed unanimously.

SIR SPENCER ST. JOHN, our newly-appointed Minister at Stockholm, has (says the *Star*) had a long and varied experience of uncivilised people hitherto, having filled divers diplomatic or semi-diplomatic offices in such countries as Siam, Borneo, Hayti, Dominica, Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico. In the last three he became acquainted with the American degenerate Spaniard, who combines a good deal of the savage with the very thinnest veneer of white civilisation. He has been nine years in Mexico, and has played a difficult part with a firm hand. Many people consider that he will be entirely wasted in a sleepy place like Stockholm, and that he would be far more in his element in one of the Eastern countries where a Minister has plenty of difficult work to cope with. Certainly, however, he has well deserved rest and easy promotion. He is not only a diplomatist, but is also a writer. His work on the burlesque kingdom of Hayti, with its revelations of Voodoo worship and other horrors, is not only interesting and well written, but is certainly the most capable study of the negroid State which we have.

THE General Assembly of the Free Church met on May 26, Dr. Walter C. Smith, Moderator, when Mr. John Robertson, of the Gorbals, Glasgow, gave notice that, when the report on temperance came up, he would move a resolution to the effect that: The Assembly learn with deep regret that part of Principal Miller's official residence in Madras Christian College was bought by Principal Miller and the college Council for a spirit store, in which were sold whiskies, brandies, and beer, and that again and again there was inserted in the *Madras Daily Mail* a half-page advertisement exclusively devoted to spirits, wines, and ales sold at Madras Christian College; that the Assembly are convinced that this wine and spirit store attached to the missionary college was calculated to do infinite harm to the thousands of Hindoo students who were abstainers by leading them to regard the liquor traffic as right and desirable and even Christain; and, as this was positively placing temptation in the way of the very men whom it was, or ought to be, the object of the college to save, instruct the committee, to bring the fact under the notice of the Foreign Mission Committee, with the view of the immediate removal of said spirit store.

PRESENTATION TO AN AJMERE OFFICIAL.

ON Saturday week, writes a correspondent, the Arya Samaj building was the scene of unusual activity and presented quite a picturesque appearance. The occasion of this activity was the presentation of valedictory addresses by the railway employe's, the Parsee community of Mhow and Ajmere, and the Dyanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School Committee to Mr. J. W. Fordham, Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, who retires from the service after a long and brilliant career. The spacious hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags of variegated colors, and flower-pots were placed along the approaches. The main entrance was also decorated, and on the big archway appeared in golden letters "Welcome J. W. Fordham, Esquire." Every possible arrangement was made for the comfort of the visitors and special accommodation provided for ladies and gentlemen. Before the appointed hour, people began pouring in, and it was not until a little before 6 p.m., that the hall and numerous balconies were overcrowded to such an extent that not an inch remained available. People who unfortunately came in late had either to stand in the corridors or remain outside. The meeting was attended by the officers of the railway, the leading seths of the city, and nearly all the employe's of the general offices. A few ladies also graced the meeting with their presence. Mr. Fordham arrived punctually at 6 p.m., and was greeted with deafening and prolonged cheers, and after he had taken his seat, Mr. Hiralal Manecklal, one of the members of the managing committee requested Mr. Rollo, Assistant Auditor, to read the address on behalf of the railway employe's. Mr. Rollo, on standing up, addressed the meeting in the following words:—"We have met here, as our notice has apprised you, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to our friend, Mr. Fordham, who is leaving India on retirement from active service. The large gathering here in response to our call is no doubt very gratifying to Mr. Fordham, as it is evidence of his popularity and the esteem in which he is held generally. It falls to the lot of very few public servants to be able to look back at the close of their career with as much pride and satisfaction as Mr. Fordham can to a record of service, which is so generally acknowledged to be exceptional and praiseworthy. Commencing life in the year 1851, at the early age of sixteen, by perseverance and conscientious hard work, he rose to the position of deputy controller of accounts in the year 1869, and was appointed two years later to the independent charge of the office of accounts of the H. and S. N. Railway, a charge which he held without interruption till that railway was connected with the Rajputana Railway system in 1882, and he new retires after an honourable career of 42 years, loved and respected by all who have had the privilege of working under him and being associated with him officially, and by not a few of the outside public, as evidenced by the large number of people here to-day, who are in no way connected with the railway. We have met here for the purpose of testifying our regard for Mr. Fordham. We lose in him an officer who has always been a generous and sympathetic superior and a kind and benevolent friend, and when I say that we view with regret his approaching departure from our midst, I am sure I am expressing the feeling not only of the subordinates of the railway but of all the officers from the Agent downwards; and this feeling is, I am confident, showed by a large circle of friends and admirers outside the railway. There is nothing sadder to my mind than to have to bid good-bye to old and valued friends; but it is in the natural order of things that we must at some time or other part with our best friends, and we must accept the inevitable. In wishing you good-bye, Mr. Fordham, we do so with hearts full of sorrow that we are losing so kind and sympathetic a friend; but we wish you to believe that you are carrying with you in your retirement the good wishes of one and all. The address which I will now proceed to read, is, I may state, signed by 252 employe's of the railway, and of these many do not belong to the audit office." He then read the address, which was as follows:—

To J. W. Fordham, Esquire, Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Dear Sir,—We, the employe's of the B.B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways, wish to express our deep and sincere regret at your approaching departure from our midst on your retirement from the service of the company. 2. You have for many years had the direction and control of a large office employing many hundred hands, a position that is beset with innumerable difficulties, and requiring the exercise of exceptional tact, judgment, and ability. 3. Those of us who have been associated with you ever since your connection with this system of railways, and have had daily opportunities of noticing and appreciating the many noble qualities with which Providence has endowed you, owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the considerate treatment we have invariably received at your hands, and we feel proud to have been afforded this opportunity to say that we have had the privilege and honour of working under an officer whose judgment on all questions has been singularly free from the slightest suspicion of partiality or prejudice. Your courteous unassuming manner and kind and genial disposition have won for you the respect and esteem not only of all who have come in contact with you officially, but also of the outside public. 4. Any measures for the improvement of the condition of the railway subordinates and of the public, and the alleviation of suffering and distress have always met with your sympathy and cordial support; not the least of these is the interest you have ever evinced in the cause of education, and in the proposal for the establishment of a convalescent house for the benefit of the railway employe's and their families. In the matter of education, the flourishing condition of the schools, which have been established under your immediate supervision is a standing testimony of your unselfish efforts to help the cause; and although the measures for the relief of the sick, which the convalescent home is intended to meet, is not yet an accomplished fact, your name will always be associated with it. 5. In bidding you farewell and God-speed, we would repeat our expression of sincere regret at your departure, and ask you to accept a silver plate as a small token of the affection in which you are held, not only by your own subordinates, but by the subordinates of all departments of the railway, and also by your brother-officers. 6. We conclude with the earnest prayer that God in his merciful providence will spare you for many years, and that you may in the midst of your family and friends enjoy the repose, which you have so richly earned by forty years of conscientious hard work.

As Mr. Fordham had very little time at his disposal, it was arranged that the addresses to be presented by the Parsee community of Mhow and Ajmere and by the Dyanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School Committee should be read on the same day. The Parsee community owe a great deal to Mr. Fordham for the interest he took in their welfare, particularly in the education of their children, both at Mhow and Ajmere. It was the intention of the Parsee community of Mhow to present the address personally, but they were prevented from doing so on account of certain unavoidable circumstances. Consequently they requested Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji to read the address on their behalf. The adress was then read by him and was as follows:—

To J. W. Fordham, Esquire, Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Parsee community of Mhow and Ajmere, desire to express our heartfelt grief and regret at your approaching departure from this country, preparatory to retirement from the service of the railway. Twenty long years have elapsed since you first came in our midst, and this period of your residence at Mhow and Ajmere has been distinguished by such courtesy, kindness, and consideration to all who have been brought in contact with you either in business or social relations of life, as have earned you the respect and esteem of all classes of the people. Amongst the Parsee community your name has been a household word, and it will, we venture to assure you, Sir, be always remembered by them with feelings of utmost respect and gratitude. The Parsee community feel they are doing no more than performing an act of simple duty, in thus publicly giving expression to their sense of gratitude, for the numerous kindnesses they have received at your hands. The school for the Parsee children of Ajmere owes its existence and its present comparatively efficient condition to your praiseworthy efforts and the deep and abiding interest you have always manifested in its welfare. We feel sure that those who have had the privilege of serving under you, will exceedingly regret your departure, feeling that by your retirement they are losing the kindly sympathy of one who, while he always insisted on good and careful work, at the same time both by precept and example, encouraged all to do their best, making service a "labour of love." We also feel that your retirement will be a loss to the public service in which you have served so long and with such zeal and conspicuous ability. We heartily wish you every happiness and prosperity on your return to England, and we pray the giver of all good things that you may long be spared to enjoy your well-earned rest from your labours.

Mr. Hiralal Manecklal followed Mr. Dinshaw, and read the address on behalf of the Dyanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School Committee, which was as follows:—

To J. W. Fordham, Esq., Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Sir,—We, the members of the Dyanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School Committee, Ajmere, beg respectfully to approach you on the eve of your departure from the last scene of your labours in your official life with an expression of sincere and heartfelt regret at the prospect of our being deprived of your valuable assistance in the cause of education so dear to you. It is always with regret that people view the departure from amongst them of a man who not only rendered them valuable services, but who is bound to them with memories of a thousand things only to be cherished more and more as time gently glides on. But great as is our regret at your departure from this ancient and hoary city of Ajmere, it is a great joy for us to think that you are now retiring from active life only to enjoy in retirement the sweet fruits of your long and honourable labours, you have so richly and honourably deserved. It is needless for us to recount your services to the railway, which have made you so popular with the rank-and-file of the department. But, Sir, your services have not been confined to that department alone. Your heart could not rest satisfied when thousands upon thousands of human beings all around you were suffering pangs of poverty, and feeling as you did for their helpless condition, you tried to ameliorate their condition by showering upon them the benefits of education. A number of schools in Ajmere owe their existence more or less to your assistance and helping hand. Your interest in education is only too well known to need particular mention here, and it is with great pleasure that we take this occasion to acknowledge our sincere gratitude for the valuable assistance you have rendered to the movement of the Dyanand Ashram Vedic School here. We have always met with encouragement at your hands and have from time to time received most valuable suggestions for the improvement and advancement of the school. But this is not all. Your presiding over the distribution of prizes to the boys of the school, your all-important assistance in securing for the school a monthly grant of Rs. 50 from the railway, for which we are deeply obliged to that kind-hearted and benevolent officer, Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, not only show that you have always had the best interests and the real welfare of the school at heart, but make you the means of showering the priceless and noble blessings of education and knowledge upon numberless families, who might but for this institution have remained steeped into the darkness of ignorance. In conclusion we only pray that the Almighty Merciful Father will crown your honourable career in public life, conspicuous for efforts in the noble cause of education with a long long period of happy and prosperous comfort and rest.

After the above addresses were read, Mr. Fordham rose amidst loud cheers and addressed the assembly as follows :—

Mr. Rollo, Assistant Auditor, Mr. Dinshaw, representative of the Zoroastrian community, and Secretary of the Dyanand School,—If it were permitted for us to see into the future, how differently we would shape our actions so as to deserve honours such as have been showered upon me to-day. It is impossible for any mortal man to receive three addresses the same evening, and to do justice to them all, and more especially when he has been at work up to the very last moment ; so my friends I trust you will overlook any shortcomings on my part, and accept the assurance from me that my heart is overflowing with grateful feelings towards you who have assembled here to do me this great honour. No words may fall from my lips can adequately thank you for your very handsome addresses, so handsome indeed that I am almost ashamed to receive them ; for after all, what I have done to merit such a recognition of my services, so little value did I place on them myself, that it was quite a surprise to me when I was shown the paragraph in one of the daily papers mentioning that a meeting had been held with the object of presenting me with an address, and I take this opportuity of thanking Rai Bahadur Seth Samermal for presiding on that occasion. It is also very gratifying to me to learn that some of those who have attached their names to the address are unconnected with our office. I cannot conceive in what way I have benefitted them, except perhaps indirectly in the matter of schools. Nevertheless, I appreciate the good feeling which has prompted them to join you in doing honour to me. I am free to confess that if any success has attended me in my official life, it is entirely due to the excellent men I have always had around me. With such deputies as Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Firth, Mr. Rollo, and Mr. Findlay, my work has been made easy for me ; but I would be ungrateful indeed if I were not to add that we ourselves could have accomplished little but for the able men we have had in charge of sections ; *viz.*, the late Mr. John Stuart in charge of the General Branch ; Mr. Hiralal looking after the Coaching ; Mr. Wazeer Bakhsh, the Goods ; Mr. Sadashiv, the Statistics ; Mr. Dinshaw, the Establishment ; and last though not least, Mr. Waller, the Expenditure. I must not either forget to mention our paymasters without whom we could not have paid our way at all ; or our cashier, who takes great care to make the stations pay up. With such a staff, I say again my work became light and easy. I therefore take this opportunity of thanking you one and all for the zealous and loyal way in which you have worked to keep up the credit of the office. And now Mr. Dinshaw and Parsee friends, it was very kind of you to think of presenting me with an address on behalf of your community with whom I have long been associated, both officially and privately ; and I must appreciate the honour you have done me. Officially I would not wish for better men in my office ; privately I have admired you for your many sterling qualities and I would ask Mr. Dinshaw to convey my thanks to Messrs. Khory, Cooverji, and others, whose names I do not now remember for the great honour they have done me. And now Mr. Hiralal and members of the Dyanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School Committee, I am very much pleased to see that the Dyanand Anglo-Vedic School is in such a flourishing condition. If any thanks are due at all, they should be given to the Agent of the Railway who has at all times so liberally helped you. It is little that I have done except to preside once or twice at your school gatherings. At one time I was afraid that you were going to curtail the usefulness of your school by making it a high class school, but I am glad to see from your address that it is still open to pupils who are unable to pay any fees.

Mr. Waller then rose up and said : In returning thanks for those heads of sections of the audit office, whom Mr. Fordham has eulogised so warmly, I must say that all the obligations are on the other side. The audit office reminds me of a ship, of which Mr. Fordham is both the captain on the bridge as well as the rudder, and it is only to his guiding hand that the office has been kept clear of the shoals, which abound on all sides. Everyone who has worked in the audit office must have been struck with the marvellous tact with which he has managed that large office. I can truly say that I have never seen Mr. Fordham come into the office ; but so complete is the chain of communication he has established that every clerk works as though the eye of the Auditor were directly on him. In conclusion, I am sure all the heads of sections in the audit office will agree with me in thanking Mr. Fordham for his kind mention of us, and that every one here will join with me in wishing Mr. Fordham good-bye and God-speed, and as many and as happy days, as those which he has spent in this country.

Before the meeting dispersed, Rao Bahadur Seth Samermull placed a large garland of flowers round Mr. Fordham's neck. Garlands were also presented to every one present.

The meeting dispersed at 7-30 p.m., every one being highly pleased with the demonstration of respect shown publicly to an officer who was known to them for so many years.

On Monday, the 12th June, Mr. Fordham left this for Bombay by the mixed train. On his arrival at the railway station, he found to his great surprise a very large crowd had gathered on the platform to bid him good-bye. Amongst these were many railway officials, seths, and office people. The platform was overcrowded, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Fordham could find his way to his carriage. Here again wreaths of flowers were placed round his neck. After shaking hands with those present, and bidding them good-bye, Mr. Fordham got into his carriage amidst loud cheers, and as soon as the train started, a number of fog signals which were placed on the rails were exploded.

According to a report by Mr. Rennell Rodd on the trade of Zanzibar, the total value of the imports for the past year is nearly £1,185,000. In addition a very large quantity of goods is taken to Zanzibar to be trans-shipped into coasting steamers and dhows. The main import trade of Zanzibar falls to British India. The value of the exports last year was £908,035, a decrease mostly due to the removal of the headquarters of the German East African Company to Dar-es-Salam. There has been a decrease in the export of hides owing to the cattle plague on the mainland. The clove crop suffers from the insufficiency of labour. Domestic slave labour is a steadily diminishing resource, and the Arab proprietors, being mortgaged to the Indian money lenders, have no available money, even had they the habit and inclination, to hire additional labour. Two measures suggested to relieve the agricultural interest are the establishment of a land bank under Government control to lend money at reasonable rates, and an institution for experimental cultivation, to educate the landowners and also to bring into use waste lands. Reforms to be taken in hand are the control of the dhow traffic and the Customs administration of Pemba Island. "Sir G. Portal's mission to Uganda appears to be playing an important part in the restoration of confidence, and the numbers of caravans starting up country have shown a marked increase since this expedition was organised."

THE ARRIVAL OF THE RYDALMERE.

ANOTHER CYCLONIC EXPERIENCE.

The ship Rydalmere, Captain Burnard, which has been ashore during the past two or three weeks, arrived in Calcutta in tow of the tug Dalhousie on Tuesday afternoon, and was safely berthed in the Docks at Kidderpur by about 7 p.m. The Rydalmere was at once boarded by a representative of the *Englishman*, whose report is as follows:—

I was received with much courtesy by Captain Burnard, who expressed himself willing to give me all possible information. "Perhaps," he said "you would like to see my log for a start."

I said that that would be a very reasonable way of acquiring the facts, and Captain Burnard led the way to his cabin. "Here's the log," he said, "you are quite at liberty to take any extract from it that will be of use to you. We were bound to Demerara with a cargo of rice and a few small sundries in addition. We went down as far as Diamond Harbour in tow of the Warren Hastings and in charge of Pilot Bridge."

From the log I gleaned that the Rydalmere left Calcutta at obout 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and arrived safely at Diamond Harbour at about 11-30 a.m. of the same day. The weather was threatening and dirty, the wind easterly and strong. The starboard anchor was let go, and sixty fathoms of chain, at a position immediately opposite the Telegraph Station. The weather was so bad that any idea of proceeding at once was out of the question, and the vessel maintained her position till 5-30 a.m. of Friday, the 26th. At this hour things began to look serious. Between 6 and 7 a.m. the barometter fell rapidly to the low registration of 28·30, commencing at 29·26. In consequence of the strain on the starboard cable it was let away to 75 fathoms. As the ship was driving the port anchor and 15 fathoms cable was also let go. The wind was fast increasing, and there was heavy rain and a considerable sea. The wind attained a hurricane force and eventually veered round to the S. E. and the rain continued to fall in torrents. Continual efforts were made to sound, but no bottom could be found. The water in the ship's well was normal. The ship drifted across a part of the river known as the James and Mary, wellknown as one of the most dangerous parts of the Hughli, although those on board were not aware of her locality.

"We could see nothing," said Captain Burnard ; "the rain was blowing in thick sheets and the wind was torrific."

At 9 a.m. of this morning the barometer stoped falling and soon commenced to rise. The wind had shifted to the S. S. W. and blew with equal force. The rain continued as heavily as ever. At 10 a.m. the bank was sighted, and this was the first thing the look-out had been able to detect since getting adrift off Diamond Harbour. The position could not be determined, the rain lifted at 10-30, and it was found that the ship was making towards the bank, and was already close to it. At 11 a-m. the dragging stopped and it was found that the ship was ashore, resting easily near to the bank, the sea at times breaking over the quarter. The ship's head was then N. E.. the wind and rain were, decreasing slightly, and the barometer registerd 28·90.

"Afterwards," said Captain Burnard, "we found that we were in the Roopnarain River, in twelve feet of water fore and aft. We discharged some twelve hundred tons of our cargo and were towed off by the Dalhousie this morning."

"And what damage have you sustained ?" "None as far as we are at present aware. The Kosi tried to tow us off on Wednesday last and twisted our rudder a bit ; and that's all."

"And concerning the weather ?"——Well I've been in this employ, man and boy for over sixteen years, and a good deal of the time in rough waters and I never saw the barometer so low or the wind higher. We did all in our power, but we could see nothing. It was a hard time."

MILITARY PEDANTRY.

Can the capital of the North-West Provinces be in danger asks the local paper ? Does civil tumult threaten, or is it that the Russians are upon us ? These are the questions that the pallid inhabitants are anxiously asking themselves ; and it is disconcerting to be able to give them no answer. Certain it is that the prevailing apprehensions cannot be considered groundless. There must be some grave reason, everyone feels, for the action of the Military Works (or is the Quartermaster-Generals's) Department in ordering the destruction of the beautiful avenue on the City bank of the Jumna because it obstructs the command of the Fort guns over the bridge head block-house, or the command of the block-house fire over the Fort—the one matter being of about as much urgency and importance as the other. Either then we are living on the brink of unsuspected danger. or, which is of course still more improbable, some latter-day Fluellen has been allowed his own way to a monstrous piece of vandalism in the sacred name of military pedantry. The view from the great railway bridge down the Jumna is the one prospect in Allahabad which can be said to please, and it is not only a fine scene but full of historical associations. The red sandstone battlements of Akbar's fortress tower proudly over the sacred waters-meet of the Hindus, and their outline stands sharp and clear against the gleaming expanse of the united rivers beyond. In the far distance the white domes and minarets of the ruined Mussalman city of Jhusi glistening among the groves that crown the high bank of the Ganges close in the scene. Immediately above the Fort is the spot which must have been in former times the hub and centre of Allahabad life, the spot where the river steamers came in and from which they departed. The framework of a gigantic crane and the dilapidated masonry of a sort of quay remain to mark the site, while in the neighbourhood the Anglo-Indians of a wiser generation built their bungalows to enjoy the breezes on the high bank, and the sight of the life on the river below. Since the Mutiny the site has been surrendered to the Commissariat sheds, Ordnance godowns and other works of military utilitarianism but a few large trees still remain dotted about, and further, on working back towards the bridge that is, one comes on a grand avenue of *neem* trees, about a quarter of a mile long, whose foliage has grown so dense that the tops meet overhead and give at any time of the day a complate shade. Their presence is not only an æsthetic boon as framing in the scene and concealing the native bustee which has grown up behind the road, but it must be an untold blessing to the population. Here the traveller toiling in from the other side of the river can turn aside as he crosses the bridge, can bathe, drink and sit him down and rest in comfort, before he goes on to the city. Here the people from the neighbouring alleys can come out and enjoy the *dolce far niente* which is the sole enjoyment of the native poor. And this is the avenue which it has been decided to destroy—for strategic purposes. When is the battle of Allahabad coming off and between whom is it to be ? What is this awful surprise that will not leave us in the very heart of India time to cut down a row of trees ? Around some modern forts nearer to the frontier we have heard of trees having been systematically planted, on the ground that they are pleasant while there, and if necessary can be felled so as to form a barrier at which the enemy would have to pull up and sustain the fire of the garrison. Only at Allahabad apparently there is to be no warning of the approach of the foe. We are sure that this equally puerile and mischievous piece of pedantry cannot have come under the knowledge of General Tomkins, who for many years past has been occupied with military works on the big scale, and we trust that he will not allow his reign in the Department to be inaugurated by its perpetration.

An action arising out of the sale of a valuable picture was, on May 30, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The painting, which bore the date 1630, and also the monogram of Franz Hals, originally formed part of the collection of Sir L. Schaub, and was bought by the then Lord Byron for £47. It afterwards passed into the possession of Lord Braybrooke's family, from whom Mr. Wertheimer bought it for £3,000. Last July Mr. Wertheimer sold it to Messrs. Lawrie and Co., who paid for it by a bill of exchange for £4,500, Messrs. Lawrie and Co. now sought to annul the contract of sale on the ground that it was not a genuine picture ; but counsel for the defendant said he was prepared to produce expert evidence to show that the painting was by Franz Hals. A settlement of the action was arranged, the terms being that the plaintiffs should pay £3,500 for the picture and 500 guineas costs.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

The following is from transfrontier correspondents:—Sardar Khuramdil Khan, son of Sardar Shereendil Khan, ruler of Khost, and Naib Muhammad Akbar Khan with 40 horsemen, 50 footmen and about 20 respectable members and Maliks of Khost, followed the marriage procession of the Amir of Kabul on the 29th May. They entered the forts of the ex-Wazirs of Kabul to perform the matrimonial ceremony of the Amir with the sister of Tareen, the Wazir of the Miani tribe. The following articles were given by the Amir to his wife :—Jewels and ornaments worth Rs. 3,000, 1,000 cloths, 30 simple Lungees (head dress, turban) at Rs. 2, 14 Lungees (interwoven with gold thread) at Rs. 5,14 pairs of shoes, 20 shawls for females, wheat 12 maunds, rice 12 maunds, ghee (clarified butter) 12 maunds, sheep 100 in number, sweetmeats 6 maunds.

The inhabitants of Tartary (an independent part of the country on the west of Khost) whom Sardar Shereendil Khan, the ruler of Khost, forcibly wished to bring under the Amir's sway, fled away to the Waziris of the Taddab Khel. The said Sardar (of Khost) is trying to bring them back together by love and allurements.

The Hazara tribe, which owned the Amir's sway, have again rebelled and serious skirmishes have broken out. A part of the army which the Amir had sent to carry on the struggle is besieged in a fort, while the Sardars of the other part which fled away from the field of action are put in prison. The Amir has sent 6 regiments, 5 squadrons and 3 guns to Hazara to help the besieged. Sardar Habibulla Khan, the son of the Amir, asked his father to accompany the force, but he refused saying that if the present expedition fails he himself would proceed to Hazara.

A cannon has been discovered in the Matin mountain with the inscription that the country is ruled by the Government. It is not known what time it refers to.

The bride of the Amir reached Khost from Buland Khel, and start for Kabul within a few days.

One hundred members of the Hazara tribe and a refractory Sardar have been imprisoned and sent to Kabul.

The Amir has allowed one thousand rupees to Haji Aryowali as a relief aginst the scarcity of *time* (grain) and ordered the Maliks to proceed to Kabul for receiving their fixed stipends.

The Amir has made payments to his army for the last four months. As soon as the army receives pay, it is ordered to proceed to Hazara.

The Amir of Kabul has issued orders for arrestng renegades. Four respectable Mailks of Jindasan in the Khost District and eleven from the Hazara tribe, who had been sent for to be kept in safety, were beheaded in one place by the orders of the Amir not long ago.

A heavy fall of hail took place at Sada, Durani and Alizai in the Kurram Valley, which did a great injury to the growing crops. Many cattle were killed. A piece of 'hail weighed 1¼ pao (about 1lb.) It rained heavily in the Kurram Valley at the end of May, but the sky has since been clear. It is slightly hot at midday, but the nights are very cool.

The rabi harvest has begun to be sickled. Peace and tranquillity prevails in the Kurram and there is not a sign of rising in any part of the country.

A school for Patwaris has been opened in the Kurram, eighty students read there. It should make great progress, as all efforts are being made to make it useful.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER CASE.

The Sawal Singh murder case was continued at Sialkote, on Wednesday. Boota Singh, the approver, re-examined by the Government Advocate, said that he had known the accused Kala Singh for about two years before the murder. Witness knew the village of Khudyara, but knew no Kala Singh there. It was the accused Kala Singh who was present at the time witness was released from the *havalat* at Amritsar, after giving security for good behaviour.

The Government Advocate put in an application as to obtaining the evidence of Raja Ram Singh, and the reply of the Resident in Kashmir to his telegram. The Court said it would consider the application and pass early orders.

During the day a pleader named Nasrulah Khan appeared and filed a power-of-attorney on behalf of all three accused.

The next witness was Fauja Singh, approver, who was under examination nearly the whole day. He deposed to the manner in which Shaf Mahomed entered into negotiations with him for the murder, and took him to Jammu, where they had a preliminary interview with Fakeerya Jemadar, and also saw the Raja, when Rs. 5,000 was offered for the murder. The jemadar offered to supplement this amount largely himself. Witness then arranged for a gang. His further evidence was mostly in corroboration of Boota Singh's evidence, as to the preparations for and actual facts of Sawal Singh's murder. Witness said his actual duty was simply to keep off the sowar who was in front of the carriage. Witness struck the sowar's horse and both bolted. Witness denied having been actually present when Sawal Singh was being finished off.

The Judge requested Mr. Warburton, D. S. P., not to have the prisoners handcuffed in Court as they have been previously.

The accused's pleader was cross-examining when the Court rose at 5 p. m.

On Thursday Mr. Beechy, barrister of Lahore, appeared with the pleader for the accused and stated that the relatives of the accused had instructed him that the trial commenced on the 16th, and that Mr. Sinclair, Government Advocate, mentioned the same date. The Government Advocate, rising, said Mr. Beechy was mistaken. Mr. Beechy filed and affidavit and said that he could not do more than watch the proceedings. The Court said it was glad to see the accused ably represented, and that all reasonable facilities would be afforded counsel to see files ; but the case must proceed. Nande Lall, approver, was then called and deposed to having been ten years a candidate for Government employment in the Amritsar district, where his brother is kanungo. and that, failing to get service, he went to Jammu and got service in the Customs Department there, and stayed at Nill Kanth's House until he got service. He was connected by marriage with Nil Kanth, who was Treasurer of the Charitable Funds of the Jammu State. Continuing, he said the plot for the murder was hatched there, and that he was ensnared into the plot and assisted in the preparations for murder, but was not actually present. After the murder he took a hundi for Rs. 10,000 and saw it paid to the accused Sikhs, and three others in Amritsar.

The Jammu convict was then called, and said he was sentenced to death in Jammu for Sawal Singh's murder and the gallows were got ready ; but the sentence was commuted. He gave corroborative evidence as to the murder, but being cross-examined by counsel admitted taking the gold bangles belonging to Sawal Singh back to Jammu, and giving them to his own brother. He was arrested next day at Sawal Singh's village.

Our suggestion that the wing of the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment, now in Chilas should, on relief by troops from Gilgit, return to India by the Babusar Pass, writes the *Pioneer*, has been taken exception to on the ground that the route for several miles is not open to mule traffic, and that consequently the difficulties of the march would be a very severe trial for troops. But the movements in relief will not be carried out probably, for at least two months, and within that time the 23rd Pioneers should have made the road practicable. The Lahore paper pleads the cause of the Bodyguard Regiment, the sepoys of which are said to have already much to complain of as they have been detained at Gilgit a year longer than they ought to have been. As the battalion, by being kept on the frontier, has had a further chance of winning distinction, it is not likely that the men themselves have complained. They have been envied by many a regular regiment in the Punjab, and fifty battalions would volunteer to-morrow for duty at Chilas. Besides, the difficulties of the new route have been exaggerated. A correspondent of the Lahore paper, in the very issue from which we have quoted, states that he has just crossed the Babusar, and he describes the pass as a very easy one. He adds : "The existing path down the Khanagar or Thak Valley, with the exception of four or five places is practicable for mules. A very decent mule-path could be constructed to Chilas by the end of the present summer if the matter is only taken in hand at once. There are no engineering difficulties to be experienced anywhere *en route*, and the work could easily be carried out by a Pioneer battalion." This evidence is of the highest value, and it enforces our contention that the Bodyguard Regiment should be directed to join hands with the 23rd Pioneers some weeks hence. Furthermore the sepoys would have a much shorter march to their homes than if they returned to Bunji and then had to toil over the Kashmir passes to Srinagar. On leaving the Khagan Valley they would not need to go to Abbottabad, but would turn eastwards striking the Murree road at Mazzaffarabad and marching direct up the Jhelum Valley to Srinagar. It is only about 145 miles from Chilas to Muzzaffarabad, a comparatively short distance compared with the roundabout route through Bunji.

LORD ROBERTS.

General Lord Roberts, V. C., at the "Restoration Feast," on May 29, of the Grocers' Company, responded for the Army. He said : The toast of "The Army" has been received this evening with that cordial sympathy which it always receives at the hands of a British audience, and I hope and believe that force is worthy of that kindly reception. At present, I can speak with the greatest confidence of that portion of her Majesty's Army over which I have recently had control, and I can tell you that it has improved immensely of late, and that now it is equal in all respects to carry out the responsible duties it may be called upon to perform. (Cheers.) But the trade of a soldier is like all other trades—it must be taken seriously, and neither officers nor men can expect to be proficient in their duties, nor skilful in the use of their arms, without unremitting attention and constant practice. (Hear, hear.) And that is what I have always endeavoured to impress upon those serving under me. The results which so far have been achieved have been most satisfactory, and I venture to hope and believe that her Majesty's Army in the East is now second to none, not only in discipline, in gallantry, and in devotion to work, but also in all those professional acquirements that are so essencial now-a-days to success in war. (Cheers.) As regards the Auxilliary Forces, here also I must refer again to the East, because for many years I have not had an opportunity of seeing the Auxiliarity Forces of England. In India we have neither Militia nor Yeomanry, but we have an extremely fine body of Volunteers. They number now 24,000, and include Artillery, Light Horse, and Mounted Infantry. An admirable spirit animates the whole of them. They are really good shots, and marksmanship is what they always look to. Many times at rifle meetings I have had the great pleasure of congratulating them on their great success. (Applause.)—The company also included General Sir D. Stewart, Rear-Admiral Sir G. Nares, Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, and about three hundred other gentlemen

Lord Roberts was the guest of the members of the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785, who dined, on May 26, at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., presided, and there were present : Admiral Sir A. Phillimore, Admiral Sir W. Dowell, Admiral Sir Vessey Hamilton, Admiral Sir George Watson, Admiral Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, Rear-Admiral H. Brant, Rear-Admiral Inglefield, Rear-Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine, Rear-Admiral Guy O. Twiss, Rear-Admiral Kinahan, Rear-Admiral Cleveland, Rear-Admiral Walter Stewart, Captain Egerton, Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, Captain Eardley Wilmot, Captain H. D. Barry, Captain H. N. Alleyne, Captain Gooch, Captain Blaxland, Captain the Hon. E. Dawson, Captain Humpage, Captain Goodridge, Captain the Hon. A. Hewitt, Commander the Hon. E. Bethell, Commander the Hon. Cecil Cadogan, and Commander Maturin. Covers were laid for 112.

Lords Roberts, who was accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters, left London on May 27 for Camberley, on a visit for a few days to Captain Rawlinson (Coldstream Guards), who was formerly on Lord Roberts's staff, and who is now an officer-student at the Staff College, and in residence at Belton, Camberley. During the day Lord Roberts visited the Royal Military College, and on the morning of May 28 attended parade service at Sandhurst, where he passed through as a cadet.

Lord Roberts, who holds the appointment of Honorary Colonel of the 2nd London Rifle Volunteers, has accepted an invitation to dine with the battalion at headquarters on Saturday, June 17.

Lord Roberts will inspect the Corps of Commissionaires on Sunday, June 18.

THE WORLD'S FAIR—WILL IT PROVE A FAILURE?

The Chicago Exhibition has begun its career amidst storms both physical and figurative, and the American people are already apprehensive that their colossal undertaking is going to prove a comparative fizzle. Such a result, coming on top of the currency troubles and the general uneasiness felt about credit, would be little less than a national calamity. It was estimated that the visitors to the Exhibition would average two hundred and fifty thousand daily, instead of which they do not appear to have exceeded much over thirty thousand. Complaints fill the Chicago journals both as to the excessive prices and the unsatisfactory character of the commissariat. The outward bound liners are said to be actually carrying fewer passengers than usual. Last week one of the chief boats leaving Liverpool had not many more than two hundred saloon passengers on board. Thus the early days of the Exhibition have been days of disillusionment. The weather in Chicago has been wretched, and the Exhibition itself is nothing like ready for the sight-seers. These are conditions which need not be permanently injurious ; but the newspaper correspondents make no secret of their belief that, however successful it may be in other respects, financially the Exhibition is bound to be a failure. The outlook has not been brightened by the action of the commissioners of the principal foreign countries—reported in these columns last week—in withdrawing their exhibits from competition for awards because of the system of judging that had been adopted. It has been found imperative to meet the popular wish by opening, first the grounds, and then most of the buildings, on Sundays. This involves the sacrifice of the Government grant ; but last Sunday (May 28) there were over 80,000 paying visitors (the free admissions, it is noteworthy, increasing the total to 125,000), and the managers are of opinion that they will gain in admission a great deal more than they will lose. It was not a very wise proceeding on the part of the United States Government to impose such a restriction on the Exhibition. Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, and Italians who may go to Chicago would (as has been pointed out) not care to be bound by sabbatarian prohibitions. The distance of the Exhibition from the city renders a fast-train service indispensable ; yet the only expresses run are those on the Illinois Central, and the cars in these are described as being made "without doors." Altogether, though the hope for better things is not absent, people familiar with the conditions of American trade regard the outlook with grave misgiving. The monetary difficulty may, in spite of the determination of the Government to meet its obligations in gold when required, pass into an acute phase at any moment, and if a money squeeze were to take place simultaneously with the collapse of the Chicago boom, the consequences would be of a most serious kind. Everyone must hope that these misgivings may prove unwarranted, but they are openly discussed in the financial and other papers, and it is best not to ignore them.

According to a telegram from Chicago, dated May 31, the Exhibition authorities have partially yielded to the representations made by the foreign exhibitors with regard to the composition of the jury of awards, and will agree to two judges being appointed in individual cases.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting, on May 30, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Chairman (Lt.-Gen. C. H. Dickens), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, observed that the deficient harvest in Tirhoot of the previous year, and the continued fall in exchange, had led to a drop of 5s. in the dividend. But for the fall in exchange they would have had a dividend of 5 per cent. in both of the last two years. The traffic for the second half of 1892 of the combined system, including their own line and the Tirhoot Railway, was satisfactory. Working expenses were increased by about 106,000 rupees, chiefly in the engineering and locomotive and carriage departments. The directors had at length received from the Secretary of State a reply to their representations as to the linking of the metre gauge lines across the Ganges and Gogra, stating that the Government of India had informed the Serretary of State of the steps which were being taken for carrying out the work of linking the lines in question, and that reports and estimates were under preparation. Pending the settlement of that question the provision of additional capital remained in abeyance.—The motion having been seconded by Mr. D. T. Robertson, was agreed to. A dividend of £1 12s. 6d. for the half-year, as against £1 17s. 6d. for the corresponding half of 1891, was afterwards declared.

OPIUM-SMOKING IN CHINA.

British Consuls in China continue to report an increase in the habit of opium-smoking among the Chinese people. Consul Warren, at Tainan, however, observes that the drug is chiefly consumed in the urban districts. The country people smoke comparatively little, but the rural population has decreased considerably in some parts of the country, whereas the urban population is steadily increasing. The habit of opium-smoking, too, is becoming more common among all classes in the towns, and is even said to have become hereditary, children of a very tender age, whose mothers have been opium-smokers, taking to it naturally. The almost univirsal prevalence of the habit is accounted for by the comparative cheapness of the Persian drug, which is now used to the nearly complete exclusion of Indian, and which, when mixed with either native opium or sesamum cake, is well within the means of all but the very poorest.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL WEDDING.

The Royal wedding is officially announced to take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, at half-past twelve on Thursday, July 6. There is to be accommodation for about 400 persons. The interior is to be sumptuously decorated in crimson and gold, and the Queen will have a State chair close to the altar. The bridesmaids will probably include Lady Ottoline Cavendish Bentick, Lady Edith Ward, Lady Katharine Scott, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, Lady Evelyn Gordon Lennox, Lady Sophie Cadogan, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux. After the marriage ceremony the Duke of York and his bride will drive in an open carriage up St. Jame's-street and by way of Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace, where the wedding-breakfast will be given. The Government, it appears, do not intend to ask for a grant to the Duke of York on the occasion of his marriage.

The papers are publishing lengthy details of the hundred and one committees formed for the purpose of presenting wedding presents to the Duke of York and Princess May—who, by-the way, celebrated her twenty-sixth birthday on Friday last. A fund "open to all Londoners" has been opened at the Mansion House. In connection with this the Lord Mayor has written to Mr. John Hutton, Chairman of the London County Council, informing him of his nomination to the committee. Mr. Hutton, in reply, has thanked the Lord Mayor for the proposal to add his name to the committee, but added that "the proposal to extend the scheme beyond the City boundaries, having been adopted without consultation, had, in my judgment, better be carried out free from any embarrassment likely to result from such consultation now."—Some of the Canadian newspapers object to the furs and sledge robes to be sent by the women of Canada as a wedding present to the Duke of York, on the ground that the choice of the gift conveys the impression that Canada is a land of perpetual winter.—The ladies of Manitoba will send a gold pendant in the shape of a maple leaf, with a bar bearing the word "Canada," the whole being richly studded with diamonds.—The *Gentlewoman* has authority for stating that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that Lady Wolverton has decided to give her residence at Coombe Warren as a wedding gift to Princess May.—The following remarks are extracted from the leading article in this week's *Woman* :—

All sorts and conditions of men and women are banding themselves together to purchase wedding presents for the young lady who will probably some day be our Queen. Beyond the sentiment which has suggested these presents, it is hardly to be expected that the Princess May can really stand in need of them. It is more than likely that a lady of the sympathetic nature of Prince George's fiancee would set even more value upon a present in the enjoyment of which her needy fellow-women might participate—a present that would be a substantial memento of her marriage, such as, for instance, a Holiday Home, or a system of Holiday Homes for the breadwinning women of our cities and towns. What more delightful present could a Royal bride receive than a little model village erected on a cliff overlooking the sea, or on the side of one of our picturesque hills in bracing air, where, through a working committee, she might send over-worked shop assistants and governesses who cannot afford, although they sorely need, a holiday ?

"Marjorie" writes in the same paper :—

Everyone who can read between the lines of the various announcements as to who has formed this committee, and who will receive donations on behalf of another, knows that many—though not all—of these ardent committee-women are utilising the object as a possible stepping stone to social preferment and Royal recognition. I already hear of petty squabbles and jealousies and of much heart-burning in connection with some of the Wedding Present Committee. One ambitious lady of minor title has found the doors of one committee room closed against her because she was not in the van of the rush. Another committee has given offence by excluding ladies connected with trade ; and of course the posts of honorary secretary, treasurer, and president have not been filled up without ill-suppressed dissatisfaction and bitter disappointment.

The Duke of York visited White Lodge, Richmond, on May 30. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess May come to town to-day (Friday) for a fortnight to prepare for the wedding, and will stay at the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in Piccadilly.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMESS PALACE.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the fourth levee of the season at St. James's Palace on May 29. There was a very full attendance in the diplomatic and general circles, and about 600 presentations were made, including :—

The Raja of Bobbili and the Raja of Venugopala Bahadur (in the diplomatic circle); Lieut. G. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Madras Lancers ; Col. J. J. Allison, C.B., 4th Durham L. I.; Col. Hon. C. C. G. Byng, 1st Life Guards; Col. F, D. M. Brown, V.C.,I.S.C.; Col. Lord Blythswood; Mr. Louis Brennan, C.B. ; Sir W. P. Bowman, Bart ; Lieut. Burton, 27th Madras In.; Mr. James Drysdale Brown, of Melbourne ; Sir F. Bateman, M.D.,L.L.D.; Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmer, K.R.R.; Rear-Admiral E. J. Church, K.G.; Lieut. Frank Gordon Cardew, 10th Bengal (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; Mr. William Cooper ; Brevet Lieut.-Col N. F. F. Chamberlain, Military Secretary, Kashmir ; Lieut, M. Carroll, Queensland Art ; Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E.; Mr Augustus Cohen, Consul-Gen. for Hayti ; Col. Carey, Commanding 53rd Regtl District ; Surg-Col. A. Churchill, A.M.S.; Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M,G.,K.C.S.I.; Major Sir G. Clarke, C.M.G.; Mr. H. W. R. de Coetlogon, Consul, New Caledonia ; Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Denbigh, H.A.C.; Major H. L. Smith Dorrien, Derbyshire Regt, D A.A.G., Bengal, Mr. F. M. Dutton ; Lieut-Col. H. E. Home Drummond, late Scots Guards ; Lieut. Keith Erskine, I. S. C. and Political Department ; Col. G. E. Erskine, Bombay Cav ; Rear Admiral Fullerton ; Lieut-Gen. Keith Fraser ; Sir F. Fleming; K. C. M. G. Governor of Sierra Leone ; Sir A. Godley, K. C. B. ; Lieut, Stannus Geoghegan 6th Burmah L. I.; Col. Gaselee, 5th Goorkha Kiffies, A. D. C. to the Queen ; Mr. Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Gold Coast ; Mr Howard, Agent-General Nova Scotia ; Lieut-Col. H. Howard, Denbighshire Hussars ; Earl of Harewood ; Sir Dixon-Hartland, Bart ; Lieut-Col. H. Haytor ; Mr. J, Hutton, Chairman L. C.C. ; Lieut L. L. Hopper, R. A. ; Lord F Hervey ; Major F. G. Hughes, Commanding Victorian H. A. ; Arjan Singh Arora ; Sayyid Zaheerliddin AhMad, B. A. ; Framjee R. Vicajee ; Major Nahal Singh. A. D. C. to the Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala ; Capt. Sundar Singh, A. D. C. to the Rajai Rajaga of Kapurthala ; Jehangirshah E. Kohiyar ; Ressaidar and Woordie Major Ahmed Khan Khan Sahib, 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers, N. O. O. to the Prince of Wales ; Deputy-Surg. Gen. Charles Moore Jessop ; A.M.D. Col. R. Jago; Lieut-Col. Harvey Hamilton Harvey-Kelly, S. C.; Lord Knightly of Fawsley ; Mr. F. W. Kerr, Vice-Consul ; Lieut-Col. C. Linton, 2nd South Lancashire Regt ; Col. F. T. Lloyd, C. B. R. A.; Maj-Gen. E. Markhan, R. A.; Lieut-Gen. Montgomery Moore ; Sir. H. Munro, Bart; Sir J. Muir; Lieut-Col. Hon. J. Napier ; Lieut.-Col. G.O'Malley R.A. ; Capt. F.H. OldField, R.E. ; John Pollen, L.L.D., I.C.S. ; Earl of Portsmouth ; Major-Gen. G. A. Prendergast, Ben. S.C. ; Lieut. W. Pestall, Victorian Engineers ; Lieut.-Col. T. Hourtoun-Boswall Preston ; Mr. L. G. Falkland Pyne, Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony ; Lieut-Col G Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut. J.E. Robertson, Victorian Permanent Artillery ; Surgeon-Col. W. H. Roberts, M.D., Indian C.S. ; Major Ross, of Bladensburg C.B,, Coldstream Guards ; Earl of Rose ; Lieut C.G. Regan, Victorian Horse Artillery ; Sub-Lieut. A,Rowand Royal Indian Marines; Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J. Rudd, A.M.S. ; Lord Strateden and Campbell; Earl of Scarborough Mr. M. Suart, British Guiana Police ; Lord Stanley, M.P., Grenadier Guards ; Lieut. H.H. Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers ; Lord Settrington ; Lieut. C.H. Scott, R.A., O.C.O., for India ; Col. St. Quinton, Assistant-Inspector of Remounts ; Sir E. Sebright, Bart ; Surg-Gen. Sir Benjamin Simpson, Indian Medical Service (retired); Lieut-Col. E.R.H. Torin, 13th Hussars ; Lieut-Gen. Sir Oriel Tanner, I.S.C. ; Col. H.B. Vaughan, 7th Bengal Inf. ; Mr. W.B. Vail, P.C., Canada ; Mr. W. L. Warner, C.S.I.; Sir W.R. Watson ; Mr. W. Wallace, Director Agricultural College, Cairo ; Lieut.-Col. A.G. Wavell, Black Watch; Lieut. G. F. Wilkinson, Victorian Engineers ; Col. J.W. Webber Lieut-Col Manners Wood, 10th Royal Hussars ; Lieut-.Col. J.H. Yule, Devonshire Regt. ; Earl of Yarmouth ; Marquis of Zetland ; Gen. Sir J. W. C. Williams, K.C.B., ; and Col.E.S.Creek, A.A.G.

As the result of the examination at Lincoln's Inn Hall in May, the Council of Legal Education have awarded :—To Manmohan Lal Agarwala, Gray's Inn, a certificate of honour ; also pass certificates to the following :—Inner Temple : Bomanji Ratanji Bomonji, Framroaz Muncherji Dadina, Abdula Rahimtula Sayani. Middle Temple : Kamalkrishna Shelley Bonnerjee, Syed Motahhar Hossain, Syed Nehal Hussain, Sardar Abdul Rahiman Khan, Song Ong Siang, Arjan Singh. Gray's Inn : Hakim Aminuddin, Ernest Profullaunn Ghosh. Of 106 candidates examined, sixty-eight passed. Passed in Roman Law :—Middle Temple : Syed Sharfuddin Ahmad, Syud Mohomed Bilgrami, Satish Ranjan Das, Nand Kishore Kacker, Syed Humayon Mirza, Goonee Lall Shaw. Lincoln's Inn : Nanaji Sidram Sinde. Of forty-eight candidates examined, thirty-eight passed.

LORD SALISBURY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

On Friday (May 26) Lord Salisbury journeyed to Londonderry, and having been met by the Mayor and Corporation, and presented with an address, addressed a crowded meeting in the Town Hall in the evening. He said on so important a question as Home Rule the country ought to have been fully informed of the details of Mr. Gladstone's proposals before the election. But none was forthcoming, and even now that the bill was before the country it was not definite on two important points—the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament and the regulation of finance between the two countries. The proposals of the Prime Minister, as they were defined at present, would reduce Ireland to bankruptcy, would necessitate a great increase of taxation, and would put an effectual stop to the process whereby agricultural occupiers were becoming the proprietors of their holdings. The talk about Ireland being a nation he characterised as merely modern jargon, uttered in disregard of the patent facts of Irish history. Should the policy of disunion be carried into effect, the rulers of Ireland in the future, having in their hands the whole executive and legislative administration, would be taken from the ranks of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons, and would be composed of the mem whose conduct had come under the judgment of he Special Commission. He refererred to the disclosures at the Meath election trials as furnishing an indication of what was likely to be the character of Irish Nationalist rule, and utterly repudiated the suggestion that he (Lord Salisbury) was striving to set creed against creed. He appealed to his hearers to avoid the greatest calamity by which so mighty a nation as this was ever threatened, and to exercise the same manly qualities their ancestors had exercised two hundred years ago. Times were changed ; they didn't fight with the same weapons, but the same danger menaced them now, though in a more subtle and dangerous form. On May 27 Lord Salisbury witnessed a great Unionist demonstration in the streets of Londonderry. The thoroughfares were decorated, special trains brought crowds into the city and a monster procession was organised in which 15,000 men took part. These represented most of the public bodies and Unionist organisations in the city, and they walked in fours past the Mayors residence, where Lord and Lady Salisbury and a distinguished company were seated, the procession taking fully an hour to pass at a rapid pace. Bands headed most of the sections, and as each came up to the saluting point immense enthusiasm was displayed. In the afternoon Lord Salisbury left Londonderry by special train, after another outburst of enthusiasm from an enormous crowd assembled at the station. On alighting at Ballymena, and entering Lord Antrim's carriage, the horses were unyoked, and Lord and Lady Salisbury were drawn through the streets, amid great cheering, on their way to Glenarm, where they stayed on the 28th. Having recovered the fatigue induced by these demonstrations in his honour, Lord Salisbury on May 29 went on a fifty miles drive around the Ulster coast, passing through numerous villages, where he was warmly received. Portrush had been decorated in expectation of his visit, but most of the embellishments were removed when a report came that the visit had been abandoned. When Lord Salisbury reached there late in the afternoon he was enthusiastically greeted. On May 30, having spent the night at Portrush, Lord Salisbury paid a visit to the Giant's Causeway. On returning to Portrush the Marquis, accompanied by Lady Salisbury, proceeded by special train to Larne, where, after receiving a very cordial greeting from the inhabitants, they embarked and crossed to Stranraer, where another enthusiastic reception awaited them. They then proceeded by train to Newtown Stewart on their way to London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF SURG.-LIEUT.-COL. FRANKLIN.

On Monday, May 29, Sir H. S. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the case of Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Franklin, who entered the Indian service on April 1, 1869, under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, which stated in effect that his furlough pay would be issued to him at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee ; whether he had petitioned the Secretary of State to have his name added to the list of officers who had been declared to be entitled to be paid at par when on furlough, and his petition had been rejected ; and why the Secretary of State declined to comply with the terms of the contract under which Surg.-Lieut-Col. Franklin entered the service ?—Mr. G. Russell : Yes, sir, the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to this case. In 1886 Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Franklin petitioned the Secretary of State to the effect mentioned in the second part of the question. The Secretary of State was unable to admit that this officer had any claim, under the terms upon which he entered the service, to receive furlough pay at the rate of 2s. the rupee. The Secretary of State has the power, and thefore the duty, to regulate this scale of pay entirely at his own discretion ; and there is no compact or bargain in the case.

ANTHRAX IN INDIA.

On the 1st instant, Mr. G. Russel, replying to Colonel Lockwood, said M. Pasteur's offer to send out an expert, with the object of indroducing vaccine for the prevention or mitigation of anthrax into India had been accepted by the Government of India. As to the alleged flaying alive of animals before a public audience in Calcutta, the Secretary of State had no information, but further inquiry would be made. The attention of the Government of India was called last autumn to the desirability of legislating on the lines of the English Act of 1876 for restricting experiments on living animals.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

In answer to Mr. Curzon, Sir E. Grey said : Her Majesty's Government have received reports from different quarters with regard to the recent action of the French troops on the Mekong. They have not thought it desirable to address to the French Government any request for explanations on the subject, and the French Government have not as yet offered such explanations. So far as her Majesty's Government know, the French have not distinctly intimated what territory they claim on the east of the Mekong, and in the present state of the question her Majesty's Government are not in a position to express an opinion as to the effect which these proceedings may have on the political or commercial independence of Siam.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Chaplin that the report of the Committee on Indian Currency was signed yesterday. It would be necessary to obtain the opinion of the Indian Government upon it, but he was sure the Indian Government and her Majesty's Government would lose no time in coming to a decision. He supposed the report would be laid on the table before action was taken in the matter, but he could make no definite statement.

LORD R. CHURCHILL ON HOME RULE.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking on May 26 at Bradford, referred to his last visit to the town in 1886. He had sometimes had the fancy that if the policy which he put before them in 1886 had been fully carried out, possibly this terrible struggle which they had before them now might have been avoided. But he was even disposed to think that the propects of Unionism were brighter now than in 1886, because the people were beginning to grasp the principles of the Government measure. The real question was whether the great British people were to govern Ireland in the future as in the past, or whether a section of the Irish people was to govern Ireland and govern us too. Lord Salisbury had put the question in a nutshell when he said that this section of the Irish people represented the enemies with whom England had had to contend for three centuries. Mr. Bryce at Aberdeen boasted of the unity of the Liberal Government, but they knew that unity was only maintained by silence, by refusing to answer arguments by the use of the closure, by howling down opponents. By-and-by the long silence imposed upon loquacious Radicals and Irishmen with the gift of the gab would break down because too heavy to be borne, and then ther would be an explosive expression of opinion, and the united party would fly into a million pieces. Mr Bryce said the Bill was heartily accepted by Nationalists. There was no sign of heartiness, but a very grudging acceptance, and even this only because Nationalists were persuaded that when they got the Bill to work they could improve it enormously in the interests of Ireland and to the disadvantage of England. The only hearty Home Ruler was Mr. Blake, who, after being a perfect failure in Canadian political life, came over and threw himself on the Irish party, the last refuge of a destitute politician. Mr. Bryce's statement that Liberals accepted the Bill was disproved by Sir E. Reed, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Wallace, whose opinions were shared by other Liberals. As for the complaints of obstruction, what could be the fighting qualities of a majority that could not put obstruction down ? Mr. Bryce's commendation of the safeguards in the present Bill might have applied to the Bill of 1886, but the safeguards were made utterly fallacious by the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.—On May 27 Lord R. Churchill opened a Conservative Club at Clayton, near Bradford. His lordship drew a contrast between English and Irish electioneering, and, quoting a declaration by Cardinal Logue as to the duty of the priesthood to intervene in political matters when the people were acting wrongly based upon it a forecast of the profitable character of an Irish Parliament.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has sent an [illegible]ograph letter to the Pope and several valuable p[illegible]ts on the occasion of the Episcopal Jubilee.

MILITARY DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.

Colonel H. Bengough—an officer who has seen service in South Africa and Burma, and been lately in command at Bangalore—lectured on this subject at the Royal United Service institution, on May 26. Genl. Sir R. Biddulph presided. The lecturer said most soldiers would agree that all branches and ranks of the service were overburdened with a multiplication of "orders" of dress. What they wanted to attain to was a reduction of these "orders" to, at the most, three, viz., a fighting dress, a review or "walking-out" dress, and a fatigue dress, if necessary. The requirements of a fighting dress were ease and freedom to the wearer, as little visibility as possible, durability, and simplicity. Those of a review dress would be smartness asd neatness. In regard to the question of colour, he confessed that he "plumped" for red. It was a question in which due weight had to be given to sentimental feeling. The advantage of knowing one's own soldiers in battle was also an important one, and due weight must be given to the moral effect of a charge of horse or foot in England's national colour. What made the men so conspicuous on a field-day was not the red coats, but the white belts on the red coats, and the brass on the helmets. Although he had assumed that a soldier must have a dress for work and a dress for show he did not advocate any great difference of pattern between them. The dress that a soldier habitually wore should be that in which he fought. There was no reason why a unifrom should not be of good appearance and at the same time serviceable for a soldier's work. They must, however, begin by disabusing themselves of the idea that a soldier's dress, to be smart, must be tight. He thought that was desired would be found in a Norfolk jacket with plaits in front so as to give complete freedom to the upper part of the body, and to allow of a Cardigan jacket being worn underneath, and with a number of pockets. The best coat, for reviews and "walking out," should be of scarlet cloth with additional lace or piping, the working dress being of serge with a rolled collar. He would have no more white belts. For all duties under arms brown leather accoutrements should be worn, and for full dress he would suggest a webbed belt or gridle. If, as he understood, a difficulty would be experienced in providing brown leather equipment for the whole Army, the infantry buff belts might continue tobo used, dyed grey or "khaki" colour. Having discussed seriatim the more important articles of dress as applied to the various branches of the service, he turned to the question of equipment. The present service valise equipment, the Slade-Wallace, was defective to the extent (1) that the strap of the water-bottle and haversack still confined the chest; (2) that the valise jogged when its wearer was doubling; (3) that there was no ventilation between the valise and the man's back; and (4) that the material of the valise cover was flimsy. Having remarked that the dress of the auxiliary forces should approximate as closely as possible to that of the branch of the regular army to which they belonged, he expressed his disbelief in so called bullett-proof uniforms, and concluded with some observations on the subject of "uniform and plain clothes." Incidentally the Colonel pointed out that a soldier was put to a considerable outlay in keeping up his clothing, a charge which ought to be wholly defrayed by the State.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Crombie, BCS
Mr J Crawfurd, BCS
Mr A H Tucker, B
Mr L Gordon, B
Mr T T Robyns, B
Mr W G Newton, B
Mr J A Devenish, B
Mr W J Ryves, B
Mr G E Jones, B
Mr E P Lynch, B
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B
Mr W A Lesmond, B
Mr W Ogden, B
Mr J D C W Bean, B
Mr W H Mackenzie, B
Mr H R Farmer, MCS
Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Bo CS
Mr A Lucas, Bo CS
Mr C N Hall, Bo
Mr H C Knox, Bo
Mr R C Wroughton, Bo
Mr E Pinhey, B
Col C H Plowden, ISC
Col G J Skinner, ISC
Lt-Col H B Abbott, ISC
Major G H Elliot, ISC
Major H L Smith-Dorrien, DSO, Derby Regt

Major J W Wray, ISC
Major A Porter, ISC
Capt W F Montresor, ISC
Capt G S Atkinson, ISC
Capt H W E Georges, ISC
Capt H Thornton, ISC
Capt T F B Renny-Tailyour, RE
Lieut G H Boisragon, ISC
Lieut E V Martin, ISC
Lieut P R F Gurdon, ISC
Lieut J S Grove, ISC
Lieut W N Evans, ISC
Lieut J G White, ISC
Lieut A Hay, ISC
Lieut H C Tytler, ISC
Lieut H C Vesey, ISC
Surg-Lieut-Col A Cameron, MD, BMS
Surg-Lieut-Col T L Crombie, MD
Surg-Major J Anderson, BMS
Surg-Major W Owen, MD IMS
Surg-Major A S Perch, IMS
Surg-Capt R Shore, IMS
Surg-Capt E C Hare, IMS
Surg-Capt E H Brown

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A T A Shaw, BCS, 9 mos
Mr W Vaughan, B, 5 mos
Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, B, 3 mos
Mr G A Hight, Bo, 6 mos
Lt-Col A G B Ternan, ISC, 4 mos

Major M J Gibbs, ISC, 4 mos
Lieut N J H Powell, ISC, 4 mos
Lieut L A Forbes, ISC, till Nov 2
Lieut F G C Humfrey, ISC, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J P Hewett, CIE, BCS
Mr Mohammad Yusuf, BCS
Mr H Moore, B

Lt A P D C Stuart, ISC
Lt A T Crawford, Bo RA
Lt E C Pottinger, Bo RA
Condr T Crouch, M

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 30.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions of the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—Indian Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels: H M Rose, D S O; L W Christopher; W G W Macbay. Captain to be Major: R N R Sturt. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut A M Doveton, from the Bedfordshire Reg; Lieut E Eardley-Wilmot, from the Durham Light Infantry; Lieut H S Shaw, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut O G Gunning, from the Manchester Regt; Lieut C C Jackson, from the Border Regt; Lieut F A Andrew, from the Royal Irish Regt; Lieut G H Bell, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut W H Wardell, from the Liverpool Regt; Lieut G R Cassels, from the Worcestershire Regt; Lieut C D Field, from the Devonshire Regt; Lieut H Bethune, from East Lancashire Regt; Lieut A J Ralph, from the Royal Irish Regt; Sec Lieut C M Carter from the Suffolk Regt; Lieut C F Harold, from the Worcestershire Regt; Sec Lieut J H Peck, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Sec Lieut W A Fisher, from the Royal Artillery; sec Lient H A K Gough, from the Wiltshire Regt; Sec Lieut A F Ferguson-Davie, from the Royal Scots.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officer of the Madras subordinate Medical Deprtment:—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, J Anderson.

The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Government of India:—Capt S W Lane, R A, to be Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, vice C A Anderson, promoted.

Errata.—The officer admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, and described in the *London Gazette* of May 2, 1893, as D H Drake-Brookman, from the East Lancashire Regt, should have been described as D H Drake-Brookman, from the Royal Marines. In the *London Gazette* of the same date the second Christian name of Lieut-Col J L Aberigh-Mackay should have been printed as Livingston, not Livingstone; and the third Christian name of Maj F R B Knox as Bonham, not Bingham, and Col R M Clifford should have been described as of the Indian Staff Corps.

DR. POLLEN ON STRIKES.

Speaking at the Working Men's Conservative Club, Tonbridge, on the "Morality of Strikes," Dr. J. Pollen argued that there were certain circumstances under which strikes were not only justifiable, but laudable; and, as an illustration of circumstances under which a strike would not be blameworthy, he pointed to the present condition of the Services in India! There they found a body of hard-working men, who had agreed to serve in a foreign land for a certain wage a day, receiving about one-half the pay they had agreed to serve for! Such a state of things would not be tolerated in England for a day—and the Home services, if placed in the position of the Indian Services, would undoubtedly go "on strike." But the Services in India had, as yet, proved too devoted to duty to do this. There was, however, a point beyond which human endurance could not be expected to go, and that point was very nearly reached in India now. The "Indian Ryot," though poor, was honest—and, as he had admittedly benefited by the fall in exchange, he would be prepared to deal fairly with his foreign employes. But the confusion wrought in finances by "muddle-headed mediocrities" had obscured the moral issues involved in the matter, and had prevented the public from fully realising the grievous wrong resulting from the admittedly deplorable breach of contract, and the Indian Treasury from frankly admitting, and boldly meeting, its just obligations.

The *Times* of May 29 published a lengthy letter descriptive of the latter part of Sir G. Portal's journey to Uganda, Mengo was reached about the middle of February. The party met Luba, the murderer of Bishop Hannington, on the way, and found him "exceptionally pleasant and agreeable, and of a very superior bearing and intelligence." On the other hand, Herr Eugen Wolff, the special correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, in describing the reburial of the exhumed remains of Bishop Hannington, says: "Mwanga was present at the funeral service, and Bishop Tucker said at the grave that all was now forgotten and forgiven. Mwanga was not much moved—on the contrary, he and his suite laughed when the gravedigger carrying the small box with the remains accidently fell into the grave.'

STATE REGULATION OF VICE IN INDIA.

Lady Aberdeen presided on the 1st instant at the last of the Annual Council meetings of the Women's Liberal Federation, at the Holburn Town Hall. Nearly all the 680 delegates attended. A prolonged discussion took place on the subject of State regulation of vice in India. Lady Henry Somerset moved: "That this Council expresses approval of the appointment of a Departmental Committee for the reception of evidence regarding the new Cantonment Acts in India." She said there had too long been a conspiracy of silence to cover some of the most gross acts of injustice and cruelty ever inflicted upon women. It was time the women of England should rise up to the rescue of their sisters in India, and see that the House of Commons resolution of June 5, 1888, was carried out.—Dr. Kate Bushnell, in supporting the resolution, spoke from personal experience in India, and declared the seriousness of the position was shown by the recent admission of a Major-General in the Indian army that the condemnation of the State regulation of vice tended to hamper the Government of India.—Mrs. Andrews moved the following amendment: "That this Council, bearing in mind the resolution against all legislation regulating vice which was unanimously adopted by the House of Commons on June 5, 1888, and indignant that under the East Indian Cantonment Acts and Regulations, 1889, that resolution of June 1888, is evaded and frustrated, thanks the Government for the appointment of a Departmental Committee to inquire into the matter, urges the Government to take all necessary steps for carrying out the vote of the House of Commons, and resolves to use every practicable means to secure the abolition throughout the British Empire of all such Acts or Regulations which strike at the fundamental liberties of women." She drew an appalling picture of the demoralised condition of the cantonments and the cruelties inflicted under official sanction on the girls and women, not only by the officials who had charge of the girls, but also by the soldiers who, when under the influence of drink, were guilty of atrocious conduct towards them. Many of these soldiers were beardless youths—"the boys of England, sons of our English mothers, sent out to India every year."—Lady Carlisle said the matter ought to come to the ears of the Queen. (Applause.) Should it be for nought we had a woman on the throne who was the embodiment of purity in her own life, and one who loved to see purity amongst her people! The Queen should know what was being done in India in her name. (Applause.) If India had to be kept by an army so infamously vicious that it had to support such evils as they had heard of, then perish that army? for a fabric reared on such a rotten foundation should not endure in our Christian civilisation. (Applause.)—Mrs. Sholdon Amos having addressed the meeting on the same subject, the amendment moved by Mrs. Andrews was put from the chair as the substantive resolution and carried unanimously.—Lady Aberdeen urged the delegates to adopt a practical suggestion and bring the subject fully before their respective associations.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East India Association was held on May 30 at Westminister-chambers, Sir R. Temple, G. C. S. I., M. P., presiding. The report of the Council for the past year showed that, although further funds are greatly needed, the objects of the Association have been carried on energetically, with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by political partisanship in this country or by class feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the association and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir R. Temple was re-elected president, and among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Cobham, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, Lord R. Churchill, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., Sir George Balfour, Sir Jas. Fergusson, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Chief of Wadwan, H. H. the Maharajah Holker of Indore, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, H. H. the Chief of Palitana, his Excellency Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, together with a large administrative council, comprising about twenty gentle men, who have served in India in various civil, military, commercial, or literary capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. Gen. Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I. is elected chairman of the latter body, and Mr. Justice R. H. Pidhey, late judge of the Bombay High Court, vice-chairman. At the conclusion of the formal business Sir R. Temple reviewed the sessional business of India in Parliament.

KANAKAS AND COOLIES.

The London "Globe" of May 30 says:—"It is a great pity that the Queensland planters should continue to prefer Kanaka labour to coolie labour. According to the testimony of missionaries, the Kanaka, on his return home, is usually a most worthless character, having engrafted a good many European vices on his original stock. The coolie, on the contrary, conducts himself soberly if somewhat indolently during the time of his expatriation, all his thoughts being concentrated on making provision for his after life. A Government return lately published gives the results of coolie emigration to Fiji from 1885 to 1891 inclusive. Remittances began at once, starting in the first year of banishment with £80 and gradually mounting up to £546 in 1891, the total for the four years amounting to more than £1200. It is clear, therefore, that the little community must have been well enough off in the matter of wages, or such a considerable sum could not have been remitted. Nor were the regulations to insure humane treatment allowed to remain inoperative. The return states than in 1891, 1797 prosecutions were instituted under the immigration laws, and that in 1602 cases, conviction and punishment followed. It may be that we have here the reason why the Queensland planter sets his face against coolie labour. It can only be employed under stringent protective laws, whereas Kanaka labour is not much trammelled by regulations."

AN ASIA MINOR MIRACLE.

"**I was** awakened early this morning" (writes a correspondent of the Spectator from Adalir, Asia Minor) "by the loud peals of the principal Orthodox church, and soon heard from my Greek servant that three mighty miracles had been worked during the night, and that a thanks giving service was being held. I chanced soon after to meet one of the leading Greek doctors here, a personal friend, who gave me the following particulars of the so called miracles, the accuracy of which I have since confirmed. He passed over two of the three as of entirely minor importance, and confined himself to the case of a Greek girl who has long been his patient. For eleven or twelve years this girl, suffering from paralysis, has been unable to leave her bed, and has lived with her brother; this brother, however, married recently, and last week practically turned her out of doors. But three nights ago, the girl saw the Madonna in a vision (this is her tale) beckoning her to the shrine dedicated to the Mother of Christ, which adjoins one of the churches; and, on the day following, she succeeded in dragging herself there, and spent the night within this shrine. In the morning she could walk erect, though her limbs were naturally weak and trembling after so many years' disuse. The schools, and indeed everybody, kept holiday to-day in honour of the event, and one heard nothing else discussed even among the Turks. As I walk through the Greek quarter at dusk tonight, I was met by scores of cripples, of halt and maimed, and blind, and deaf, and dumb, going or being carried to the shrine to spend the night."

A PERSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE,

The British Cousul at Resht, writing in reference to the line between Enzelli, on the Caspian, and Resht, and Teheran, states that in dry weather the line works fairly well but in damp or rainy weather it cannot be counted upon owing to the fact that the insulators are driven into trees that have branches growing round the hooks and touching the wires, thus intercepting the current if the tree is a large one. When a large tree is not available a small one is used and this often breaks, or the shaking of the slender tree by the wind dislodges the insulator or hook on which it is fixed and the wire trails on the ground. The Consul has often seen the wire right across the high road which is followed by hundreds of mules both in Shilan and Astrabad, not only interrupting telegraphic communication, but endangering the lives of the animals and their riders more especially when the accident happens on the brink of a precipice. In one case which is mentioned a high foreign official telegraphed to Teheran from Europe announcing his intended arrival at Resht in a fortnight. The telegram was received at Teheran the same day by the European line, and immediately despatched to Resht by the Persian line. The fortnight elapsed, and the high official arrived. The telegram was received in the sender's presence eighteen days after its despatch. With regard to telegraphic communication through the Persian lines as all messages are received on the instrument by ear and no tape record is kept, mistakes almost always occur when the message is in cypher also when figures, such as sums of money, are mentioned, or foreign words or names are transmitted.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN FINANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND THE BROKERS.

In its article on Indian Affairs the *Times* discusses the recent action of the Bank of Bombay in refusing to advance money on India Four per cent., and the recent debate in the Lords on the Home Charges. On the former subject the writer says:—

Disquieting as are the commercial telegrams of our Calcutta correspondent, the currency difficulty has entered on an even more embarrassing development in Bombay. The stringency in the Money Market had there reached a point which compelled the Brokers' Association to appeal to the Government for relief. Their specific complaint was that the officially controlled Bank of Bombay had refused to advance money on the Government of India Four per Cent. paper during a part of March and the whole of April; and that they were threatened with a continuance of this state of things throughout May, and perhaps a part of June. They urged that such a refusal strikes at the position which the Government securities have hitherto enjoyed among Indian investors. Native merchants, bankers, public companies, and small traders prefer for their unused capital a low return from Government securities to investments yielding a higher interest, "under a belief, hitherto well-founded and legitimate, that they will be able to obtain advances on them whenever required." The refusal of such advances, continues the Bombay Brokers' Association, now "eliminates one of the main reasons for investing in Government securities," and has given "a rude shock" to the system of keeping unused capital in that form.

The *Bombay Gazette* furnishes an interesting account of the process by which this state of things has been brought about. The Presidency banks, it explains, have been forced to "decline to take Government paper at any rate of interest" because the Government itself will not make advances from the cash balances on this class of securities, that is to say, on its own paper. The "real reason" of this refusal on the part of the Government is said to be the maintenance of the Council bills in London at a higher selling rate than could be otherwise obtained for them. The refusal compelled "the banks to choose between taking Council bills at the price fixed and sending out silver to India to be coined in the mints." The latter operation would have required too long a time at that particular season of the Bombay mercantile year, and "the banks found that the Secretary of State and not they or the holders of silver, controlled the market." They had accordingly to buy at the rate fixed by the Secretary of State and for a time the operation was from the Government point of view successful. On the other side, in Bombay, the holders of Indian Government paper, unable to obtain advances on it, had to sell it at a loss. "The tightness in the money market is excessive and entails not only serious inconvenience but heavy loss on the business community.

We have accepted both the facts and the explanation of them, given by the *Bombay Gazette*, as substantially correct. If correct, they have an immediate and important bearing on the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee. It should be borne in mind that that committee is a departmental and not a Parliamentary one, and that its primary duty is to advise and report to the Secretary of State for India. Such action as may be taken on its proposals will be taken after further deliberation by the Secretary of State and Council. Technically, indeed, the report of a committee of this class is regarded as confidential until the Secretary of State has decided with reference to its recommendations, although the national character of the issues now raised and of the interests at stake may well exempt Lord Herschell's Report from the operation of general rules. The success of the late efforts to maintain the selling rate of Council bills in London, by refusing advances on Indian Government paper and so increasing the stringency in India, seems, to the *Bombay Gazette*, to bring out clearly one fact in the present, and to indicate a practicable course for the immediate future. It believes "that the Secretary of State, the greatest consumer of silver in the world, can control the market and defy the 'bears,' if he choses his time and acts with firmness. He can control the market even now, when the mints are open, and speculators can send shiploads of cheap silver to be converted into rupees. With power to close the mints, and only open them when the interest of the Government and the trade of India require that rupees shall be manufactured, India will have a stable currency and the prosperity which a stable currency renders possible." Those who may find the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee unheroic when contrasted with this simple scheme would do well to consider "the prosperity" claimed for that scheme by the light of the actual results, as set forth by the Bombay Brokers' Association.

HOME CHARGES.

The writer then goes on to remark that it is unfortunate that the new Indian Legislative Councils will commence their work in the midst of a financial crisis. He points out that—

If Lord Lansdowne has to call his Legislative Council together in July, to find a way of escape from difficulties which have baffled the keenest intellects in England, the new Legislature will spring into an importance which may have unlooked-for results. So far, the Indian Government have made no sign of meeting the deficit by retrenchment; and the recent speeches in the House of Lords will render any proposals for increased taxation extremely embarrassing. Those speeches expressed the deliberate conviction of successive Secretaries of State that the Indian taxpayer is saddled with burdens which ought to be borne by the British Exchequer. They laid bare the secret history of Indian finance at Westminster as a continuous and hopeless struggle of the India Office against the unjust charges and *force majeure* of the British Treasury and War Office. The statement with which Lord Northbrook opened the discussion must leave painful reflections in the conscience of every fair-minded Englishman, and will be read with indignation in India. Lord Northbrook enjoys the reputation of the calmest temperament and most impartial judgment of any of the Indian Viceroys since Lord Canning. It would be difficult for him to speak with exaggeration even if be tried to do so. Thoughout his historical retrospect of the financial dealings of the Home Government with India he confined himself chiefly to facts which have come under his own cognisance during the past twenty years; first as Governor-General, and then as chairman of the Commission on Indian Home Expenditure from 1879 to 1892. Yet his speech will furnish the new Legislative Council at Calcutta with powerful arguments against any proposal for increased taxation—arguments which the representative members are certain to urge, and which Lord Lansdowne will find difficult in answering.

After reviewing the statements made in the debate, the writer says:—

The Duke of Argyll concluded with the pious *dictum* that "it would be a most unfortunate thing if the people of India should come to suspect that in the interests of the English Budget an undue charge had been placed upon Indian finances." But it is precisely this "most unfortunate thing" that has happened. It has been urged for years in the Indian Press and has helped to tinge native journalism with that chronic sense of injustice and discontent which all well-wishers of India deplore. The most damaging feature is that the military experts acquainted with both the English and the Indian sides of the case acknowledge that this sense of injustice and this discontent are well-founded. The forms of the House of Commons will probably afford General Chesney no opportunity of pressing the cognate question of which he has given notice, until the discussion on the Indian Budget before the usual empty benches. But to the plain military mind it seems indefensible that the uttermost farthing is exacted from India for every British soldier sent to that country while Indian troops are used whe ever or whenever England needs them, without any such reciprocity. The cost of the British soldier sent to India from the day he is recruited, including his English depots, pensions, and every charge that can be added, direct or indirect, in spite of the protests of the Indian Government and of the Secretary of State for India, is thrown upon the Indian Exchequer. When Indian troops are demanded by England, whether for Abyssinia or Suakin, or Egypt, the British Treasury pays only the "extra charges," such as transport, &c. It refuses to make any set-off for recruitment, training, or pensions. Even the actual pay of the Indian troops while employed out of India on British expeditions has in cases been charged to the Indian Exchequer on the ground that it does not involve extra outlay, as the men would have to be paid in any case. Whether we look at the question from Lord Northbrook's point of view, as one of the international finance or from the practical soldier's point of view, as a question of fair payment for services rendered the present system is acknowledged to be indefensible.

Yet it is this indefensible system that Lord Lansdowne will be compelled to defend before the first meeting of the new Legislative Council. We doubt whether a high representative of the Crown was ever before placed in so unfair a position. For it is no longer the general complaints of the Indian Press to which he will have to reply. It is the deliberate and specific statements of a distinguished Viceroy and of successive Secretaries of State in the House of Lords, and of military experts in the House of Commons, which will supply the representative members, both Native and European, of the new Legislative Council with their strongest arguments against imposing fresh burdens on the Indian taxpayer. If such admissions had been made in regard to our financial dealings with the smallest of the colonies some practical redress would be given or promised before the Governor of that colony was asked to meet a new representative Legislature with a demand for increased taxation. To compel Lord Lansdowne now to do so imperils the smooth working of the new Indian Legislature from the outset, and does not give Lord Cross's Act a fair start.

WOMAN'S GENIUS.

Every now and then, writes the *Daily News*, woman rises up against her lot, and publishes a book on her own "Enterprise and Genius" (Hutchinson and Co.) The author of this pleasing testimonial to the sex is Miss Annie M. Hone. The motto, from Goethe, is—

> "We are here for a day
> To stamp on the clay."

This does not mean—

> "Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
> Pulsanda tellus,"

as the Roman convivialist assumes. No, Germany's lyrist does not end by recommending woman merely to stamp on the clay, but adds—

> "A part of ourselves
> That never may die."

This can hardly mean that the "clay" is "a part of ourselves," otherwise how could woman, however justly infuriated, stamp on it? The thing she stamps on it must be "a part of herself which never can die;" but what that exactly means we own that we fail to understand. Perhaps the passage if not very correctly, or not very lucidly translated, or perhaps, if we "read on," the context would tell us why we, and above all, woman, should stamp on the clay. Of all women, women of poetical genius are always most deeply interesting—not to their husbands alone, by no means exclusively to their husbands, but to admirers in general. We might expect Miss Hone to begin her account of them with sweetly smiling Sappho and Erinna. But not so. Miss Hone opens by telling us how Milton got very little for "Paradise Lost," Scott only £769 for the "Lay," and, "in a delightfully ascending scale, the rewards of our Rossettis, Brownings, and Tennysons prove the value of possessing the 'veil of song.'"

Now, the money question is surely the wrong side from which to approach poetry. We do not believe that Mr. Browning actually was paid in "an ascending scale," compared with Sir Walter, or that Mr. Rossetti ever got £2,000 for one poem; but woman should not start her divine career as a singer with any thought of gain. Many serials do not pay for poetry at all. Rather, as Miss Hone truly says, the young poetess should write "to cheer the lonely," the solitary editor in mystic communion with the waste-paper basket for example. "The writing of magazine verse often affords scope for early effusions," and "to be the recipient of £5, or £10 for a little poem occupying a page of the *Cornhill* is no doubt very inspiring." Mr. Payn must expect quite a number of little poems from young ladies who read Miss Hone. "The American magazines pay even better for poetry," and we have observed that there are not very many poems in the *Cornhill*. "Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Margaret Sangster" (it should be Songster) "can command one hundred dollars and more for every poem they write." We would write lots, were we Miss Wheeler Wilcox, or Miss Sangster. Another American Muse, Mrs. Thorpe, not only receives dollars, but an honorary Master's degree from that renowned seat of learning, Hillsdale College, Michigan. But English Muses got no D.C.L.s from cold, unimpassioned Oxford and Cambridge, and get very little £ s. d. from anybody. English lady poets should emigrate; America is the land where a Republic royally patronises minstrelsy, "Mrs. Thorpe is a tall, slender brunette;" her face is "not beautiful," so there can be no nonsense about favouritism. Still, some ladies say that to be pretty is no disadvantage to a female poet. "Eight lines have made famous the name of Bourdillon"—but he was a man—"while an Oxford under-graduate," and Harriet McEwen Kimball has received a prize "of a hundred dollars for ahymn to be sung on Hospital day." Dollars keep pouring in on American Muses. Yet Miss Hone wisely warns her public that "numberless elegant volumes have "been the source of costly expense." "Miss Rosetti" is mentioned, and it is curious that she seems to spell her name with only one "s," while her brother is indulged with two. Miss Wilcox, we learn, writes "with a dainty gold pen, on sheets of paper cut wider than they are long," but this cannot alone explain the value (one hundred dollars) attached to each of her deathless lyrics.

Coming to lady novelists, we learn that Mrs. Aphra Behn was "of great enthusiasm for scholarship in others." Few have a good word for poor Aphra, who valued qualities not usually associated with scholarship very highly. As for Miss Austen's tales William Wordsworth "could not be interested in productions of that kind." What novels did Wordsworth admire? Scott he regarded as an imitator of Mrs. Radcliffe. Charlotte Bronte wrote "in a small cramped hand;" that seems to be enough about her, and Madame Dudevant wrote "with blue ink on white paper." Mrs. Beecher Stowe "has been said to croon over her work," but it is not indispensable to croon. Miss Braddon writes "in a blue chamber," and in "an uncomfortable chair." This may be tried by any lady who envies the laurels of Miss Braddon, the only novelist who never was "written out." Mr. John Stuart Mill "always wrote his works twice over," which Ouida does not do, but Mr. Mill was not a novelist; the work, "Mill on the Floss," was by another hand. Miss Broughton's heroines are "highly cultured" (Nancy and Sarah "highly cultured!") and "openly defy the Decalogue"—surely an exaggerated criticism. Even Belinda did not defy the Decalogue, but remained true to its precepts in very difficult conditions. Rewards are huge, but Miss Hone admits that ladies of letters have their trials, that their domestic novels may not be religious enough, or their religious novels sufficiently domestic. Out of 315 new MSS. Messrs. Macmillan published only twenty-two, and this is an uncommonly high percentage. One in five hundred is more like the ordinary state of the odds against a new writer. Unkindly, perhaps, Miss Hone speaks of Mr. Gladstone's success in establishing the popularity of a novel. Young ladies and gentlemen should not send Mr. Gladstone their novels; he has a variety of other claims on his attention. Indeed, young ladies must not be carried off their feet by these treasure stories, and visions of a pen as golden as the lamp of Aladdin. People should write for the work's sake, and because they love it, though even that, in any art, is no proof of a vocation. Perseverance is good, but to pelt one wretched editor with ten poems a week is the wrong sort of perseverance. Moreover, as Miss Hone points out, literature is not the only field for girlish enthusiasm, and she even mentions some lady dentists. In Africa there are even women gold diggers, and a town, Nahalo, entirely occupied by women. They commonly kill any men they meet, but a few of the softer-hearted ladies have made male prisoners, and we cannot but regard the consequences with apprehension.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 13, as compared with the statement of June 6, 1893:—

Liabilities.	June 6. Rs.	A.	P.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,99,67,387	2	7	1,96,14,867	7	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,53,21,524	12	6	4,56,21,958	15	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,70,863	2	4	1,81,636	8	0
Sundries	36,05,223	7	2	36,37,466	1	10
Rs.	9,39,65,003	8	7	9,39,55,929	0	3
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	1,07,16,688	0	0	92,18,736	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,78,023	8	0	50,86,023	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,41,30,774	2	10	1,47,55,178	3	4
Credits on do.	1,15,86,123	4	9	1,12,85,913	4	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,62,73,063	4	10	2,50,33,894	3	6
Balances with other Banks	8,47,095	11	3	9,15,753	14	8
Bullion	2,235	4	4	1,715	8	4
Dead Stock	12,63,838	10	5	12,61,765	6	10
Stamps	10,167	11	3	9,902	1	6
Sundries	19,73,456	15	10	19,25,079	11	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,96,891	9	7	88,44,150	15	6
Do. at Branches	1,33,77,615	5	6	1,56,17,876	3	4
Rs.	9,39,65,003	8	7	9,39,55,929	0	3

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to June 13:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,02,911	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,50,312	Inc.
Other Deposits	3,00,431	do.
Post Bills	10,773	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	16,89,952	Dec.
Loans	3,15,404	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,00,180	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	12,39,759	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,47,259	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,40,261	do.

Second Lieut. George Edward Playne, of the Connaught Rangers, now stationed at Pembroke Dock, accidentally shot himself through the head on the evening of May 26. He had been out practising revolver firing with another officer, and on returning to his quarters began playing with a revolver. The revolver went off, and the bullet entered the officer's right temple, and passing through his head, lodged in the ceiling of the room. Death resulted within an hour.

MR. BRYCE'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Jas. Bryce, M. P., speaking at Scarborough on May 27, and addressing himself to Lord Salisbury's speech at Londonderry, said he was rather surprised that Lord Salisbury and others did not see the very fact of the commercial inter-indepedence of Ireland and Britain, the very fact that Ireland must seek her markets in Britain was one of the strongest arguments to show that the two islands must remain connected. Lord Salisbury had completely ignored an extremely important consideration, that whatever they might say about the Irish priesthood and the Irish Bishops there could be no doubt about it that they were the friends of the British connection. The real enemy which the Roman Catholic Church saw everywhere was the revolutionary spirit and Republican form of Government. Lord Salisbury had made reference to the history and the siege of Derry, and it had struck him (Mr. Bryce) that in all these references in his speech, his lordship was thinking of the seventeenth and not of the nineteenth century. Lord Salisbury spoke of the struggle between William of Orange and James II. and Tyrconnel, and not of a struggle in which the main factors were the enlightened and educated democracy of England and Scotland and the people of Ireland, who had now learnt to put their confidence not in weapons of war, but in the sympathy of the English people, and in the costitutional rights which Britian had accorded them. It was in the constitutional spirit which now he (Mr. Bryce) was persuaded animated the Irish people, no less than the sympathy of the British democracy, that they put their confidence in the future. (Cheers.) The history of the three centuries taught us that England had tried by every possible means to ignore the spirit of nationality in Ireland, to overbear Irish national feeling, to put her power at the disposal of those in Ireland itself, who looked to their own interest as landlords and as placemen, who ignored the wishes of the masses of the people who imposed a penal code of unexampled severity and injustice, and who when that penal code had been repealed tried to mantain a spirit of exclusiveness. But they had been driven one by one from one fortress to another, as Catholic Emancipation, Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and reform of the land laws were conceded, and so at last the one thing that remained for them to give as satisfaction to Irish national sentiment and gratifaction of Irish national feeling was the concession of a resonable and carefully-guarded constitutional method of self-government, and the true lesson taught by the history of the past and the experience of the ninety-three years of union was that the time had now come when we ought to apply to Ireland the same principles by which Great Britian herself had grown great, free, and contented.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

HE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 30.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut H A Clowes to be Captain, vice J G R Homfray, resigned.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col C. W. Thomson is placed on half-pay on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W Hunter, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C W Thomson placed on half-pay. Capt and Adjutant R A M Henn to be Major, vice J A Robertson, retired. Lieuts. to be Captains:—J C Wray, vice R A M Henn, promoted; P A Bainbridge, vice J R K L Heyland; deceased; H A Pratt, upon the seconded List; W T Furse, vice W J Honner, seconded; and F C Fowler, vice W E Fairholme, seconded. Gentlemen cadets from the R M A to be Second Lieuts.:—W T Armitage, vice G J S Blayney, retired; W H Drake, vice J H Crawford, seconded; G R H Nugent, in succession to Lieut J B Mackintosh, seconded; T M Kough, in succession to Lieut, J C Wray, promoted; John H Keogh, in succession to Lieut P A Bainbridge, promoted; E V D Riddell, in succession to Lieut W T Furse, promoted; F H G Stanton, in succession to Lieut F C Fowler, promoted; and H C S Clarke, in succession to Lieut P D Hamilton, appointed Instructor in Gunnery. Officers seconded: Capt W J Honner, for service on the Inspection Staff; Capt W E Fairholme, for service on the Staff; Lieut J B Mackintosh, for service with a Native Mountain Battery; and Second Lieut John H Crawford, on appointment as a Probationer in the I S C Second Lieut G J S Blayney retires from the Army under Article 101A of the Royal Warrant. The removal to half-pay of Capt James Logic, District Officer, notified in the Gazette of May 5, 1893, is cancelled, and that officer's retirement on retired pay is from the Royal Artillery and not from half-pay as notified therein. Asiatic Artillery, Singapore: Jemadar Jewalla Singh to be Subadar.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Second Lieut W L Thurburn to be Lieutenant, vice E H Waller, deceased.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Major Sir J de Hoghton, Bart., retires on retired pay. Capt H Wiley to be Major, vice Sir J de Hoghton, Bart.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut A. J Strange is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut N C Castle to be Captain, vice W Gloster, seconded. Second Lieut C A R Hutchinson to be Lieut, vice N C Castle.

Chester Regt—Capt H F Kellie to be Adjutant, vice Capt W C Neville, who has vacated that appointment. Quartermaster and Hon Capt. R Aris retires on retired pay.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Capt J G Rennie to be Adjutant, vice Lieut the Hon A D Murray, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Second Lieut A C Stewart, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).—Quartermaster and Hon Capt T Ford retires on retired pay; Sergt. Major T Brown to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt T Ford.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt).—Lieut J R Wyndham is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Hong Kong Regt.—Lieut P G Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt R H Dawson, deceased.

Staff-Lieut-Gen Sir J Hudson, KCB, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India to command the Troops in the Bombay Presidency, vice Lieut-Gen Sir G R Greaves, KCB, KCMG, who has resigned that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores.—Major L Barrett, RA, from a second class assistant inspector, to be a first class assistant inspector, vice Capt W W Griffin, R A, who has vacated that appointmet. Lieut F M Thrupp, R A, to be a second-class assistant inspector, vice Major L Barrett, RA. Capt H C W Eteson, RA, from a second-class assistant inspector, to be a first-class assistant inspector, vice Capt E T Young, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon Lieut-Col H C Guinness retires on retired pay.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary-Major W Walker is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Half-pay.—The following Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels: Col Morgan, S Crofton, DSO, from the South-Staffordshire Regt; and Henry Hall, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt).

Memoranda.—Col W G Nicholson, CB, is placed on half-pay on vacating the appointment of Military Secretary to General Lord Roberts, VC, GCB, GCIE, RA, late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, Capt J Ewart District Officer), RA, retires on retired pay.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon-Capt G F England, 2nd Volunteer Batt, the Lincolnshire Regt, to be Surgeon-Major; Surgeon-Lieut W Cresswell, MD, 2nd Volunteer Batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENT.

Commanders.—L. de L. Wells, to President, for study at R. N. R. College; H. A. Warren, to Orlando, to date May 30 L. K. Bell, to Howe (N.) (May 31).

Lieutenants.—W. N. England, to Immortalite (June 1); W. S. Bowman, to Terpsichore (May 23); R. F. Parker, to Duke of Wellington (May 26); H. D. G. Foord, to Garnet in lieu of a sub-lieutent (April 1), and afterwards to Champion (May 24).

Sub-Lieutenants.—A. W. Gamlen R. N. R., to Phæton (May 26); G. M. Paine, L. Halsey, and R. J. B. Keyes, to Victoria and Albert (July 1); W. G. Windham, to Magdala, J. J. W. Calderson, to Plassey (May 11).

Minshipmen.—H. F. Guinness, G. D. Dixie R. N. Bax, C. G. Chichester, H. G. Duff, J. C. S. Hughes, R. V. Stoer, and R. C. L. Owen, to Hood (all June 1); H. G. R. Bevan, and S. Collins to Raleigh, S. B. Evans, C. K. M'Lean, D. Carmichael, H. M. Denny, E. H. Ridcout, and E. H. M. Nicholson to Raleigh, additional (May 30); A. Cochrane, to Victory, additional (May 23).

Staff Commander—A. W. Miller, to Hong Kong Yard (May 29).

Fleet Engineers.—R. T. Rundle to Vivid (additional), W. H. White, to Active (both June 1).

Chief Engineers.—R. Harding, to Crocodile, A. J. Nye, to Vernon (additional) both June 1).

Engineer.—A. W. Gibbs, to Vernon (additional) (May 26).

Assistant Engineers—A. T. P. Read, to Nile, probationary (May 26), R. G. L. Markham, to Rammillies, E. Crabtree, probationary, to the Empress of India (both May 26).

Chaplains—J. H. Moriarty, to Boscawen (May 25); E. R. Borthwick, to Volage (May 25); W. W. Nicholson, to Mersey (June 6).

Gunner—F. Williams, to Hood (June 1).

Boatswains—T. Hearn and J. Arnold, to Hood (both June 1; acting) W. Sky, to Fearless Q.D.D. (May 26); I. Burrow to Sans Pareil.

Carpenters—S. J. Lacey, to Crocodile (June 4); R. Eddy, to Hotspur (May 26).

NAVY "GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 25, 1893:—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Sept, 17, 1885, Staff Engineer W. J. Firks has bean placed on the Retired List (May 5).

Boatswain J. Clarke has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in her Majesty's Fleet (April 30).

Bostswain E. Baggs has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in her Majesty's Fleet (May 26).

May 26.—Paymr. R. Donaldson has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

An Admiralty Order has been issued directing the new first-class cruiser Hawke, 12, 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse power, Capt. Pelham Aldrich, commissioned for service on the Mediterranean Station, to remain in England until after the naval manœuvres.

The Arethussa, 10, second class cruiser, Capt. G.C. Langley, sailed from Sheerness on Saturday for the Mediterranean Station on her first term of foregin service. Upon her arrival on the Mediterranean Station, the Undaunted, 12, Capt. Lord C. Beresford, C.B., is to return to England to be paid out of commission.

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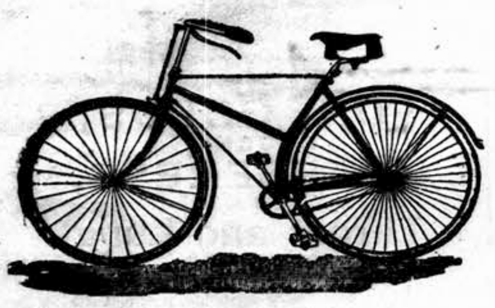

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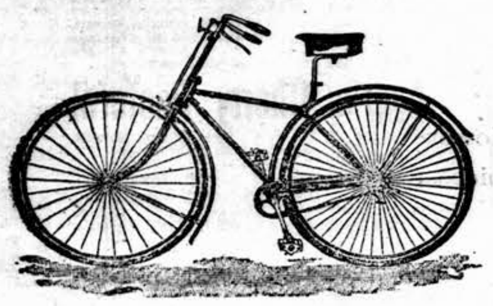

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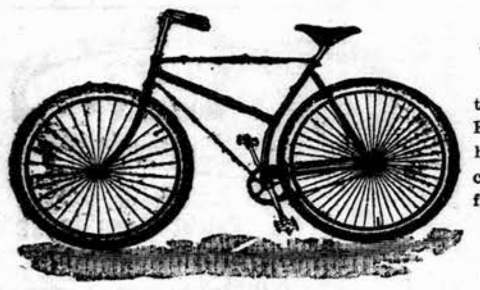

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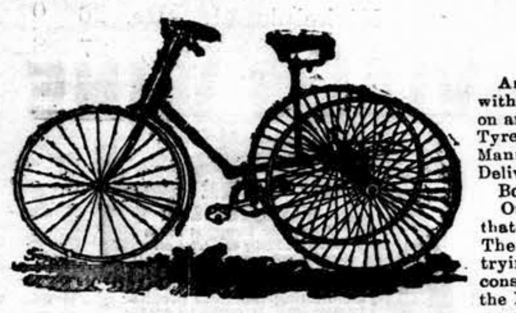

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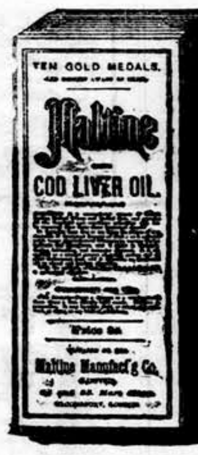
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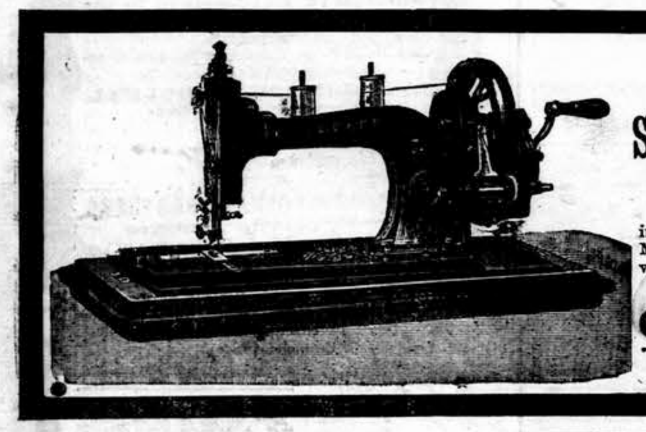

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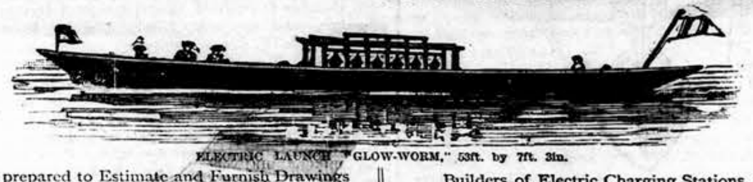

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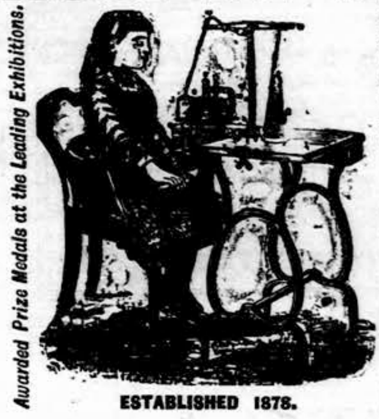
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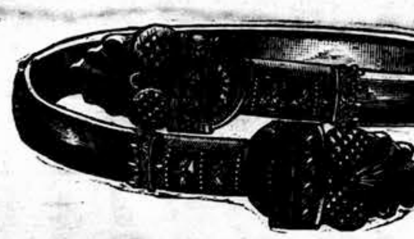
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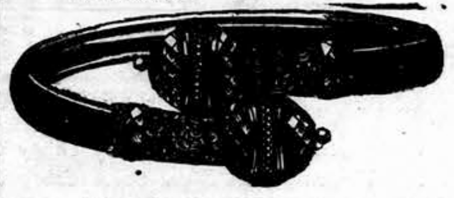
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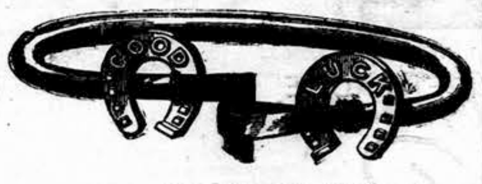
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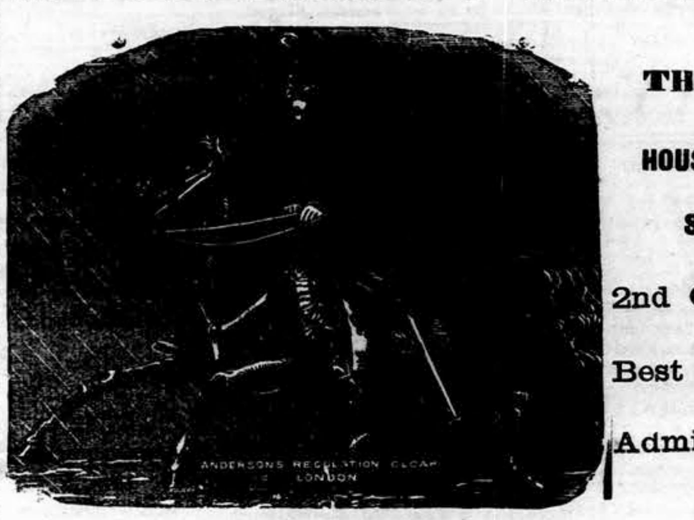

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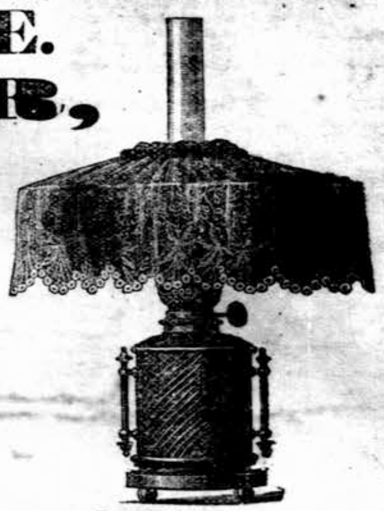
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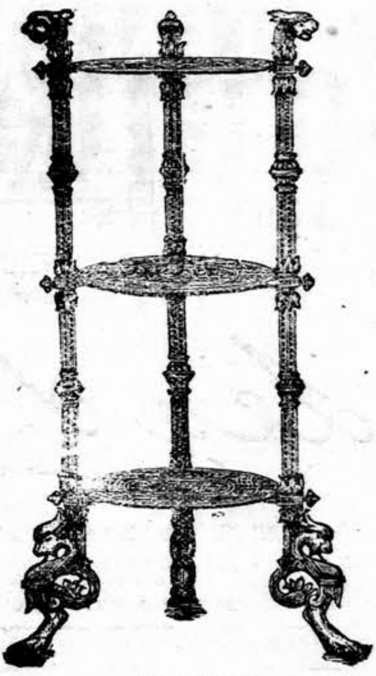
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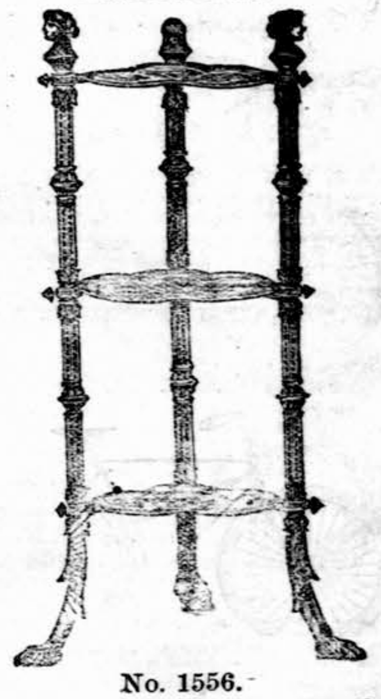
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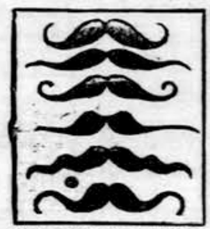

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